Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
NOV 18 1977
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1977

No. 77-717

CHARLES GROSS,

Petitioner,

—v.—

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., a New York Limited Partnership, ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, RICHARD D. STERN, WALTER D. STERN, and ROBERT L. STERN as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, SANFORD ROGGENBURG, FRED KAYNE, ROBERT MUH, PAUL RISHER, CHARLES SLOANE, ROBERT S. PERSKY, and FINLEY, KUMBLE, WAGNER, HEINE, UNDERBERG & GRUTMAN, a Partnership (formerly known as Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky & Roth and Finley, Kumble, Heine, Underberg & Grutman), NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., INC.,

Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Charles Gross, the above Petitioner, requests that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit entered in this case on August 24, 1977, insofar as said judgment (1) reversed on jurisdictional grounds the award of judgment to Gross for damages for conversion of his interest in certain warrants, and (2) reversed the award of $50,000 of punitive damages awarded to Gross.

Opinions Below

The Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has not yet been officially reported. A copy thereof is set forth as Appendix A.

The Opinion of Judge Richard Owen in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated July 7, 1976, on which the judgment was based, has not been officially reported. A copy is set forth as Appendix B.

The Opinion of Judge Robert J. Ward in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated October 16, 1973 is officially reported in 365 F. Supp. 1364 and a copy is set forth as Appendix E. Judge Ward's Opinion granted in part and denied in part motions and cross-motions to dismiss and for summary judgment.

Jurisdiction

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on August 24, 1977. This Court's jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

Questions Presented

1. Did the Court of Appeals err in reversing the judgment granting damages for conversion of Gross' securities on the ground that no ancillary jurisdiction exists over "permissive" counterclaims except as to set-off?

2. Did the Court of Appeals err in reversing the judgment in Gross' favor for punitive damages on the ground

that the same are not authorized by state law in this case? Do the federal courts have inherent power to protect the integrity and dignity of their own proceedings by awarding punitive damages, without reference to state law, against those who bring baseless and fraudulent actions before them?

Constitutional Provisions, Statutes and Rules

Article III, § 2, cl. 1 of the United States Constitution reads as follows:

> Section 2, Clause 1. Jurisdiction of Courts
>
> Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

28 U.S.C. § 1331 reads as follows:

> § 1331. Federal question; amount in controversy; costs
>
> (a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions wherein the matter in contro-

versy exceeds the sum or value of $10,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and arises under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States except that no such sum or value shall be required in any such action brought against the United States, any agency thereof, or any officer or employee thereof in his official capacity.

(b) Except when express provision therefor is otherwise made in a statute of the United States, where the plaintiff is finally adjudged to be entitled to recover less than the sum or value of $10,000, computed without regard to any setoff or counterclaim to which the defendant may be adjudged to be entitled, and exclusive of interests and costs, the district court may deny costs to the plaintiff and, in addition, may impose costs on the plaintiff.

28 U.S.C. § 1337 reads as follows:

§ 1337. Commerce and anti-trust regulations

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action or proceeding arising under any Act of Congress regulating commerce or protecting trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies.

28 U.S.C. § 1441(a) through (c) reads as follows:

§ 1441. Actions removable generally

(a) Except as otherwise expressly provided by Act of Congress, any civil action brought in a State court of which the district courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, may be removed by the defendant or the defendants, to the district court of the United

States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending.

(b) Any civil action of which the district courts have original jurisdiction founded on a claim or right arising under the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States shall be removable without regard to the citizenship or residence of the parties. Any other such action shall be removable only if none of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such action is brought.

(c) Whenever a separate and independent claim or cause of action, which would be removable if sued upon alone, is joined with one or more otherwise non-removable claims or causes of action, the entire case may be removed and the district court may determine all issues therein, or, in its discretion, may remand all matters not otherwise within its original jurisdiction.

15 U.S.C. § 77v(a) reads as follows:

§ 77v. Jurisdiction of offenses and suits

(a) The district courts of the United States, and the United States courts of any Territory, shall have jurisdiction of offenses and violations under this subchapter and under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission in respect thereto, and concurrent with State and Territorial courts, of all suits in equity and actions at law brought to enforce any liability or duty created by this subchapter. Any such suit or action may be brought in the district wherein the defendant is found or is an inhabitant or transacts business, or

in the district where the offer or sale took place, if the defendant participated therein, and process in such cases may be served in any other district of which the defendant is an inhabitant or wherever the defendant may be found. Judgments and decrees so rendered shall be subject to review as provided in sections 225 and 347 of Title 28. No case arising under this subchapter and brought in any State court of competent jurisdiction shall be removed to any court of the United States. No costs shall be assessed for or against the Commission in any proceeding under this subchapter brought by or against it in the Supreme Court or such other courts.

15 U.S.C. § 78aa reads as follows:

§ 78aa. Jurisdiction of offenses and suits

The district courts of the United States, and the United States courts of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of violations of this chapter or the rules and regulations thereunder, and of all suits in equity and actions at law brought to enforce any liability or duty created by this chapter or the rules and regulations thereunder. Any criminal proceeding may be brought in the district wherein any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Any suit or action to enforce any liability or duty created by this chapter or rules and regulations thereunder, or to enjoin any violation of such chapter or rules and regulations, may be brought in any such district or in the

district wherein the defendant is found or is an inhabitant or transacts business, and process in such cases may be served in any other district of which the defendant is an inhabitant or wherever the defendant may be found. Judgments and decrees so rendered shall be subject to review as provided in sections 225 and 347 of Title 28. No costs shall be assessed for or against the Commission in any proceeding under this chapter brought by or against it in the Supreme Court or such other courts.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 13(a) and (b) reads as follows:

Rule 13. Counterclaim and Cross-Claim

(a) COMPULSORY COUNTERCLAIMS. A pleading shall state as a counterclaim any claim which at the time of serving the pleading the pleader has against any opposing party, if it arises out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim and does not require for its adjudication the presence of third parties of whom the court cannot acquire jurisdiction. But the pleader need not state the claim if (1) at the time the action was commenced the claim was the subject of another pending action, or (2) the opposing party brought suit upon his claim by attachment or other process by which the court did not acquire jurisdiction to render a personal judgment on that claim, and the pleader is not stating any counterclaim under this Rule 13.

(b) PERMISSIVE COUNTERCLAIMS. A pleading may state as a counterclaim any claim against an opposing party not arising out of the transaction or occurrence

that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim.

FRCP Rule 11 reads as follows:

> Rule 11. Signing of Pleadings. Every pleading of a party represented by an attorney shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in his individual name, whose address shall be stated. A party who is not represented by an attorney shall sign his pleading and state his address. Except when otherwise specifically provided by rule or statute, pleadings need not be verified or accompanied by affidavit. The rule in equity that the averments of an answer under oath must be overcome by the testimony of two witnesses or of one witness sustained by corroborating circumstances is abolished. The signature of an attorney constitutes a certificate by him that he has read the pleading; that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief there is good ground to support it; and that it is not interposed for delay. If a pleading is not signed or is signed with intent to defeat the purpose of this rule, it may be stricken as sham and false and the action may proceed as though the pleading had not been served. For a wilful violation of this rule an attorney may be subjected to appropriate disciplinary action. Similar action may be taken if scandalous or indecent matter is inserted.

Statement of the Case

The complaint alleged that defendants were guilty of "churning" the brokerage account of one Buckley in violation of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Jurisdiction was based on 15 U.S.C.

§ 77v(a), 15 U.S.C. § 78aa, and pendent jurisdiction. The complaint was asserted on behalf of Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc., a new corporation, which had taken the claim by a purported assignment from Newburger, Loeb & Co., a partnership, which had, in turn, taken the claim by assignment from Buckley. The defendants were Gross & Co., Charles Gross, a former general partner of Newburger, Loeb & Co., his sister Jeanne Donoghue, a limited partner of Newburger, Loeb & Co., and Mabel Bleich, Gross's former secretary, who was also a limited partner of Newburger, Loeb & Co.

The defendants asserted various counterclaims, primarily based on the following allegations: That the complaint was brought in bad faith as part of a conspiracy to deprive defendants of their rights and property in connection with the Newburger, Loeb partnership; that the general partners, the promoters of the new corporation, the new corporation itself, and certain attorneys for the promoters and for the new corporation, all conspired to push through a sale of the assets of the Partnership to the corporation without the consent of defendants, in violation of Section 98 of the New York Partnership Law, and further conspired to hold off defendants' right to the return of their capital through the assertion of baseless and fraudulent litigation. The counterclaims were pleaded against the plaintiff corporation and also against the Partnership, certain partners, promoters of the new corporation and their attorneys, all of whom were brought into the action as additional defendants on counterclaims.

Many of the allegations in the answer were asserted as defenses against plaintiff's claims, and also as part and

parcel of the counterclaims. For example, the allegation that the sale of the Partnership's assets to the corporation was invalid under Section 98 of the Partnership Law was made defensively and offensively. This fact would defeat the plaintiff's churning claim, because plaintiff's title to the claim depended upon the validity of the assignment to it. Illegality of the assignment under the Partnership Law was also asserted as a basis for defendants' counterclaim that the Partnership's assets had been wrongfully converted by the conspirators. Similarly, the allegation that the churning complaint was brought in bad faith was used defensively as an estoppel, and also was pleaded in the counterclaim as a breach of fiduciary obligations. All of the counterclaims, except one, were pleaded under state law, and it was alleged that ancillary and pendent jurisdiction existed over them.

In the Third Counterclaim, which is particularly germane to this petition, defendant Gross alleged that he was the beneficial owner of certain securities held in the name of the Partnership, and that these securities were converted when they were transferred by the Partnership to the corporation, along with all of the other assets of the Partnership, under the illegal Transfer Agreement of February 11, 1971.

Judge Ward's Decision

The plaintiff and additional defendants on counterclaims moved to dismiss defendants' state law counterclaims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and each side also made motions for summary judgment. On the jurisdictional issues, Judge Ward held (*Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc.* v. *Gross,* 365 F. Supp. 1364 (S.D.N.Y. 1973) (App. E))

that the First, Second and Fourth Counterclaims were "logically related" to the complaint and were thus compulsory counterclaims within the Court's ancillary jurisdiction. However, Judge Ward held that certain other counterclaims, including the Third Counterclaim, were not logically related to the complaint, and thus were merely permissive counterclaims. Judge Ward held that, there being no independent jurisdictional basis for these counterclaims, they could be maintained only as a set-off, to defeat or reduce any possible judgment on behalf of plaintiff (App. E2).

Judge Ward granted partial summary judgment to defendants. He found that the sale of the partnership assets and business to the corporation, without the consent of Bleich and Donoghue, violated Section 98 of the New York Partnership Law. Judge Ward did not set aside the unauthorized transfer of assets, but held that the amount of damages should be left for trial (App. E4-5).

After Judge Ward's decision, plaintiff and additional defendants on counterclaims filed an answer and reply in which they asserted six additional claims against Gross, all alleging acts of wrongdoing while Gross was the managing partner of Newburger, Loeb & Co.

Judge Owen's Decision

A seven week trial was held before Judge Owen in the summer of 1975, after which he issued an unpublished opinion (App. B), holding:

(1) All of the claims asserted against defendants in the complaint and in the reply were dismissed as baseless.

(2) Judge Owen found that the plaintiffs and additional defendants on counterclaims (except Aixala and Berkowitz) were guilty of a conspiracy, in breach of fiduciary duties, to injure Gross, Bleich and Donoghue in their interests in the Partnership. Kayne, Risher, Sloan, Muh and Persky planned to take over the new corporation on a shoestring and directly enrich themselves, and they persuaded the controlling partners to go along with their plan by arranging unlawful forgiveness of about $500,000 of indebtedness owed by such partners to the firm. The conspirators knowingly violated Section 98 of the New York Partnership Law, when they transferred the Partnership's business and assets to the corporation. This unauthorized transfer converted the partnership assets, including the interests of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue. Judge Owen also found that the conspirators used the baseless claims asserted in the complaint, and in the reply, for the purpose of holding off payment to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue of the sums owed to them. Judge Owen awarded the sum of $76,868 each to Bleich and Donoghue, and the sum of $337,921 to Gross, representing their respective dollar capital balances in the Partnership. Judge Owen also awarded $50,000 in punitive damages to Gross against certain of the conspirators.

(3) The Third Counterclaim, for conversion of Gross's warrants, which Judge Ward had ruled was merely permissive and therefore available only as set-off, was tried in full. At the outset of the trial, defendants' attorneys stated that at the close of the evidence, they would move to conform the pleadings to the proof with regard to this claim, and Judge Owen later granted this motion. The undisputed proof showed, and Judge Owen found, that

the warrants in question, issued by Geon Industries and National Computer Software, had been earned by the Partnership in 1969. The warrants were kept in partnership name because they were not transferable, but beneficial ownership was vested in certain partners, including Gross, who owned about 16½ per cent of the total. Gross's warrants were transferred to the new corporation along with all the assets of the Partnership under the unlawful Transfer Agreement of February 11, 1971, and the corporation eventually realized substantial profits on the warrants. Judge Owen found that Gross's warrants were deliberately purloined (App. B20), and awarded Gross damages of $132,803.

The Decision of the Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals partly affirmed and partly reversed Judge Owen's judgment. Liability of plaintiff and additional defendants on counterclaims was upheld for various wrongful acts, including conspiring to bring baseless actions against defendants for the purpose of holding off payment of sums owed to them and conspiring to convert the capital assets of the Partnership, including capital interests of defendants, by selling the same to the corporation in an agreement induced by self-dealing and made in violation of Section 98 of the New York Partnership Law. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed the award of punitive damages to Gross on the ground that the same were not authorized by state law in such a case, and reversed the award of damages to Gross for conversion of his warrants on the ground that the Third Counterclaim was not a compulsory counterclaim, but merely a permissive counterclaim, over which no jurisdiction existed

beyond set-off. The Court of Appeals also remanded to the District Court for more specific findings regarding computation of damages awarded to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue in connection with the other portions of their capital interests in the Partnership.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I.

This Court Should Now Decide the Fundamental Question Left Open by It in 1926 in *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593, Namely: What Is the Extent of Ancillary Subject Matter Jurisdiction Over "Permissive" Counterclaims? Is Jurisdiction Over Such Counterclaims Limited to Set-Off?

A.

This petition raises an important and far-reaching question affecting jurisdiction of the federal courts with regard to counterclaims which lack independent grounds for federal jurisdiction. In *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593 (1926), this Court said that it need not consider the scope of jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims because the counterclaim then before it arose out of the "transaction which is the subject matter of the suit," and hence was compulsory. The Court held that ancillary federal subject matter jurisdiction exists over such compulsory counterclaims, but left open the question of jurisdiction over other counterclaims.

Since 1926, lower federal courts, in the large, have ruled that in the absence of independent grounds of jurisdiction,

ancillary jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims is limited to set-off, so that if the plaintiff's case is dismissed on the merits, no jurisdiction extends to allowing an affirmative judgment on the counterclaim on behalf of defendant. See 3 Moore's *Federal Practice* pp. 13-481 to 13-483. In the instant case, that rule was applied by the Court of Appeals to set aside, solely on jurisdictional grounds, a judgment on one of the counterclaims which the trial court had granted on the merits, on overwhelming evidence of wrongdoing, after a seven-week trial.

Authoritative commentators have condemned the rule restricting jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims to set-off, pointing out that it is not justified by principle under the relevant constitutional and statutory provisions, that it wreaks havoc with judicial economy, and that it works injustice among litigants. The rule also runs counter to the policy favoring the broadest possible joinder of claims which permeates the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and many decisions of this Court. See *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 724 (1965).

The rule has twice been questioned in judicial opinions of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit: once by Judge Friendly, in a concurring opinion in the case of *United States* v. *Heyward-Robinson Co.*, 430 F.2d 1077 (2d Cir. 1970), *cert. denied* 400 U.S. 1021, and again by the decision in the instant case, wherein the Court stated (App. A25, 26) that it did not reconsider this rule because it had not been requested to do so by the parties.[1]

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[1] We did not argue the scope of jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims because we thought that question would not be reached. We were convinced that all the counterclaims were compulsory, including the claim for conversion of Gross's securities. However, when the Court of Appeals disagreed with us, and held

Professor Moore has said of the rule that it ". . . is supported by orthodoxy; and wholly undercut by practical needs." 3 *Moore's Federal Practice,* 13-483, ¶13.19[1]. Professor Moore has also stated:

> "The rule that there must be independent jurisdictional grounds to support a permissive counterclaim, except a defensive set-off, has been legitimately criticized. There is nothing expressly stated in the history of the Constitution or the jurisdictional statutes that demand this restriction on federal court jurisdiction. Thus the same procedural policies which favor disposal of all questions between the same parties in one suit should create federal jurisdiction over such permissive claims as part of the whole 'case'. Indeed, the rule's exception, which does allow federal jurisdiction over a defensive set-off, but not over an offensive set-off, may work unfairly at times. For the distinction can often be applied realistically only after a trial, and thus causes the defendant prematurely to choose whether to split his claim. If the federal court has initial jurisdiction to hear the defensive counterclaim then judicial economy ought to allow jurisdiction to utilize the same trial to give an affirmative recovery." 3 Moore's *Federal Practice* pp. 11-486 through 11-487, ¶13.19[1]. (Footnotes omitted).

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this counterclaim was merely permissive, we think it should have re-examined the rule that permissive counterclaims are available only as set-off. It is apparent that the Court itself entertains grave doubt as to the validity of the rule, and in the face of such doubt, we respectfully submit that the Court should not have applied the rule, without re-examination, to reverse the judgment of the trial court. It has long been recognized that an appellate court may, and should, raise *sua sponte*, any jurisdictional questions affecting the judgment before it.

In his concurring opinion, in *United States* v. *The Heyward-Robinson Company, supra,* Judge Friendly said, at 430 F.2d 1077, 1088:

> "I would now reject the conventional learning, which I followed too readily in O'Connell v. Erie Lackawanna R.R., 391 F.2d 156, 163 (1968), that the permissive counterclaim 'needs independent jurisdictional grounds to support it, with one exception,' to wit, set-off, 3 Moore, Federal Practice ¶13.19 at 53-54 (2d ed. 1968). The Supreme Court left this question open in Moore v. New York Cotton Exchange, 270 U.S. 593, 609, 46 S.Ct. 367, 70 L. Ed. 750 (1926)."
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> "The reasons why the conventional view is wrong are set out in detail in an article by Professor Thomas F. Green, Jr., Federal Jurisdiction over Counterclaims, 48 N.W.U.L. Rev. 271 (1953), and nothing would be gained by repetition. I mention only two points. One is that for reasons there developed, *id.* at 277-81, Professor Moore's sound recognition—perhaps more accurately creation—of the exception that set-off requires no independent jurisdictional basis, see 3 Moore, Federal Practice, ¶13.19 at 54-55 n. 3; Marks v. Spitz, 4 F.R.D. 348 (D.Mass. 1945); Fraser v. Astra S. S. Corp., 18 F.R.D. 240 (S.D.N.Y. 1955), carries the seeds of destruction of the supposed general rule. The other is that at least since United Mine Workers v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 86 S.Ct. 1130, 16 L.Ed.2d 218 (1966), it is no longer thought the heavens will fall if a federal court deals with a non-federal claim when it is convenient to do so."

The instant case provides a quintessential example of the mischief which can be wrought by this rule, and therefore is a fitting vehicle for this Court's consideration of the question.

B.

The opinions in the District Court and in the Court of Appeals both recognized that this action was instituted in 1971 as part of a conspiracy unlawfully to keep the capital of defendants in the new corporate business owned by the conspirators. Defendants were told bluntly that if they refused to approve the sale of the partnership business to the corporation, and refused to accept securities of the new corporation in lieu of their partnership interests, they still would not be paid the sums owing to them, but, instead, they would be subjected to many years of expensive and damaging litigation. In his opinion after trial, Judge Owen described the claims against defendants as follows: (App. B21)

> "All were baseless, *see* pp. 20-22, *supra*. These claims and attendant vilification were solely used as bargaining tools against Gross, which he had the personal courage, fortified by the courage and determination of his counsel, to oppose over long years."

If defendants were not to surrender to these tactics, their only alternative was to resist the false claims asserted against them, while simultaneously counterclaiming to enforce their own rights.

The Court of Appeals agreed with Judges Owen and Ward that federal jurisdiction existed over the counterclaims in which defendants demanded return of their dollar capital converted by the conspirators. The Court of Appeals did not disagree with Judge Owen's determination on the merits that the conspirators had also converted Gross's warrants, but set aside the judgment ($134,171) for

conversion of these securities, solely on the ground that the Third Counterclaim was merely permissive, so that jurisdiction over it was limited to set-off. Since all of plaintiff's claims were dismissed, no set-off was applicable and, hence, the Court of Appeals held that the federal courts had no jurisdiction to redress the conversion of these securities.

It is not realistic to say the claim for conversion of the warrants should have been brought in the state courts in the first instance. There was no possibility open to defendants of allowing the churning claim to proceed in the federal courts, while defendants pressed all their claims in a new action started by them in the state courts. Fed.R. Civ.P. 13(a), the Compulsory Counterclaim Rule, forced defendants to assert in the federal action all claims "arising out of the same transaction," which means all claims "logically related" to the subject matter of the complaint: *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange,* 270 U.S. 593 (1926); *Great Lakes Rubber Corporation* v. *Herbert Cooper Co. Inc.,* 286 F.2d 631, 634 (3d Cir. 1961); *Pipeliners Local #798* v. *Ellerd,* 503 F.2d 1193 (10th Cir. 1974); 3 Moore's *Federal Practice,* § 13.13.

Both Judge Ward, in his summary judgment decision in 1973, and the Court of Appeals, in its decision in 1977, recognized that the bulk of defendants' claims fell into the category of compulsory counterclaims. We respectfully suggest that any practical analysis of the facts and legal theories, viewed from the standpoint of an attorney forced to make decisions at the time of drafting his answer and counterclaims, would indicate that no chance should be taken of omitting to plead in the federal action any claim which could later be argued was a compulsory counter-

claim.[2] All of the respective claims and counterclaims were part of one dispute between the parties, and we suggest that at the time of drafting the answer, a practitioner in the field should not be required to make fine technical distinctions to form the basis of pleading some of defendants' claims as counterclaims in the federal action, and pleading other of these inter-related claims in a complaint in a separate state court action.

Put into concrete terms, the practical implication of the Court of Appeals' decision in this case is that at the time of pleading our counterclaims, we should have included in the federal answer a claim for the dollar capital of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue, but we should have drawn a fine line and excluded the claim for conversion of Gross's warrants, and should have asserted that claim in a separate state court action. This line of separation between the dollar capital and the warrants was to be drawn—under the theory below—even though the dollar capital and the warrants were both being withheld from their true owners pursuant to the same conspiracy; were both held off by means of the same baseless claims and litigations; and even though both forms of assets had been transferred to the new corporation under the same unlawful Transfer Agreement, which was illegally induced, and which was executed in violation of Section 98 of the New York Partnership Law.

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[2] Professor Moore advises:

"Of course, if defendant is in any doubt as to the nature of his counterclaim, whether permissive or compulsory, careful practice requires him to plead it in order to protect himself." 3 *Moore's Federal Practice,* Paragraph 13.12[1], page 13-272.

Professors Wright and Miller have said:

"Thus, the careful attorney can and usually will plead all of his client's claims as counterclaims if he has any reason to believe that they might be considered compulsory." 6 *Federal Practice and Procedure,* § 1417, page 100.

We are unapologetically critical of such a rule of law, which we feel to be pointless, unworkable, and mischievous. As we have previously indicated, we believe that the instant case may provide an extreme example of the damage which may be worked by this rule, but, as so often happens, the extreme example is the one most suited to highlight inherent flaws in a general rule.

The conspirators threatened that if defendants did not yield to their demands, they would be embroiled in litigation for many long years. This threat, the conspirators fulfilled in full measure and still actively pursue, with great help from the rule that permissive counterclaims are available only as set-offs.

The result is disastrous from the point of view of justice between the parties, and equally disastrous from the point of view of judicial economy. The time and expense required to reach judgment were enormous. The conspirators exercised every tactic to delay the trial. Dilatory motions were employed without mercy. At one point the trial court was forced to fine some of the additional defendants $750 for repeated failure to comply with orders regarding discovery. When the plaintiff corporation went into receivership, that event was exploited to the full for further delay. The conspirators changed and switched attorneys again and again, causing still more delays. The trial, itself, took seven full weeks, and the joint appendix in the Court of Appeals consisted of eleven heavy volumes. The cost of the case, in terms of legal hours, was staggering.

After all this travail, Gross succeeded in proving beyond any challenge on the merits that the conspirators had deliberately converted his securities (App. B20). Yet, six

and one-half years after service of the summons, the rule that permissive counterclaims are available only as set-offs, operated to abort the judgment with regard to this conversion.

True, as the Court of Appeals pointed out, Gross can still bring timely action on this claim in the state courts under a savings clause with regard to the statute of limitations provided by the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules. But this is rather incomplete solace under the circumstances.

These unfortunate consequences do not stem from an unavoidable lack of federal jurisdiction. We will show below that the rule restricting jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims to set-off is not justified by the Constitution; is not justified by jurisdictional statutes; is inconsistent with the provisions of Fed.R.Civ.P. 13(b); and is inconsistent with the reasoning of this Court in connection with related jurisdictional questions.

C.

The fundamental fact is that neither the Constitution nor the statutes which define the jurisdiction of the federal courts mention counterclaims.

Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution provides in part that: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties . . . ." The Constitution does not speak in terms of "causes of action" or "claims" which may involve federal questions, but, instead, confers jurisdiction upon *"all cases"* arising under the federal Constitution, statutes, or treaties. We suggest that

this language means that whenever the plaintiff bases the complaint upon the Constitution or a federal statute, the whole case falls within the Constitutional scope of judicial power and that the "case" comprehends all claims which may properly be joined therein.

Nor does the Judicial Code confer jurisdiction over federal questions, federal claims or federal issues; instead the operative statutes confer jurisdiction over the "action." Good examples are 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337. Section 1331 gives the district courts original jurisdiction of "all civil actions" arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, wherein the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of $10,000. Section 1337 reads as follows:

> "§ 1337. *Commerce and anti-trust regulations*
>
> The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of *any civil action* or proceeding arising under any Act of Congress regulating commerce or protecting trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies." (Emphasis added).

Each of these statutes gives the district courts jurisdiction over the whole action. Nothing in these statutes restricts federal jurisdiction to the part of the action containing a federal question.

28 U.S.C. § 1441, the general removal statute, expressly recognizes that "civil action" means "entire case," which may include non-federal claims and causes of action. Section 1441(a) provides that any civil action brought in a state court of which the district courts have original jurisdiction, may be removed to the district court. Section 1441(c) provides as follows:

> "(c) Whenever a separate and independent claim or cause of action, which would be removable if sued upon alone, is joined with one or more otherwise non-removable claims or causes of action, *the entire case may be removed and the district court may determine all issues* therein, or, in its discretion, may remand all matters not otherwise within its original jurisdiction." (emphasis added)

Thus, the Constitutional and statutory provisions, alike, grant jurisdiction over the entire case, which must include a federal claim, and may also include separate non-federal claims or causes of action. Nothing in the Constitution or statutes distinguishes between non-federal claims asserted in the complaint and non-federal claims asserted in the answer. If the phrase "civil action" were defined to include only the plaintiff's case, there would be no jurisdiction over counterclaims whatsoever. If counterclaims were to be considered as separate civil actions, tried together with plaintiff's civil actions, then it would follow that there could be no federal jurisdiction over *any* counterclaim unless that counterclaim independently satisfied all of the requisites for federal jurisdiction.

It is for these reasons, as Judge Friendly and Professor Green have pointed out, that all our doctrines of secondary jurisdiction over counterclaims must be perceived as based on the principle that an action includes not only the plaintiff's claims but defendant's claims as well. See Green, *Federal Jurisdiction over Counterclaims,* 48 Nw.U.L. Rev. 271 (1953), and see the portion of Judge Friendly's concurring opinion quoted on page 17 *supra.*

The view that the entire action comprises the constitutional case also underlies this Court's decision in *United*

Mine Workers v. *Gibbs,* 383 U.S. 715 (1966), which contains this Court's definitive ruling with regard to pendent jurisdiction. The Court there said:

> "Pendent jurisdiction, in the sense of judicial *power,* exists whenever there is a claim 'arising under [the] Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority . . . ,' U. S. Const., Art. III, § 2, and the relationship between that claim and the state claim permits the conclusion that the *entire action before the court comprises but one constitutional 'case.'* " 383 U.S. 715, 725 (Footnote omitted; emphasis added).

Although *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs* directly concerned plaintiff's claims, rather than counterclaims, the reasoning is equally applicable to counterclaims. Where a state counterclaim has the requisite relationship with a federal claim, then it, too, is part of the entire action before the court, comprising but one constitutional case. Accordingly it would seem that federal jurisdiction should extend to any such counterclaim.

We pause for a moment to define certain phrases which we will use to facilitate further analysis. We will speak of claims having "primary" federal jurisdiction when those claims, standing alone, present federal subject matter jurisdiction. Examples are claims posing a federal constitutional question or raising a federal statutory question, or claims satisfying the requisites for diversity jurisdiction. We will speak of claims having "secondary" jurisdiction when those claims, standing alone, would not fall within federal subject matter jurisdiction, but acquire jurisdictional status by reason of a relationship to other claims as-

serted in the same action. Secondary federal jurisdiction is derivative in nature, rather than independent, since it exists only by reason of the relationship with another claim in the action.

Thus, both "pendent" subject matter jurisdiction and "ancillary" subject matter jurisdiction are forms of secondary subject matter jurisdiction. We believe that the use of these different terms has tended to becloud the issues.

Are the constitutional and statutory limitations for secondary jurisdiction with regard to *plaintiff's* claims any different from the standards for determining secondary jurisdiction with regard to *defendant's* claims? As we have shown, the Constitution and jurisdictional statutes make no such distinction. Since the test of secondary jurisdiction is comprehension within a constitutional case, it would seem that the test should be the same whether the state claim is asserted in a complaint, an answer or a reply. In each situation, the existence of secondary subject matter jurisdiction is governed by the existence of the requisite relationship between the state claim and some other claim in the action possessing federal jurisdiction.

It is our view, therefore, that constitutional and statutory limits of secondary federal subject matter jurisdiction are the same for counterclaims and plaintiff's claims. On the other hand, practical considerations relating to judicial economy and fairness between the litigants indicate that there should be a greater liberality in recognizing secondary jurisdiction with regard to counterclaims. It is the plaintiff who initiated the action, and, in many cases, elected to employ the federal forum. The need to permit set-off has long been recognized as necessary to protect defendant's rights, for set-off is akin to the defense of payment. As

commentators have pointed out, the fear of overburdening the federal court system is more realistic when applied to plaintiff's joinder options than to defendant's options. Insofar as Fed.R.Civ.P. 13(a) compels defendants to bring certain counterclaims in the federal action, there ought to be a somewhat greater elasticity afforded to defendants' claims in order to embrace those which might otherwise be doubtful or borderline cases.

Unfortunately, the lower courts have failed to recognize the impact of this Court's decision in *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs* upon the question of secondary jurisdiction over counterclaims. In confining the application of the liberal rule of *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs* to plaintiff's claims, while continuing to apply the older rule announced in *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange*, 270 U.S. 593 (1926) to counterclaims, the lower courts have produced a situation in which secondary jurisdiction over plaintiff's claims is recognized more liberally than over counterclaims. This is the reverse of what the situation ought to be.

There can be no doubt that beginning with the union of law and equity, the thrust of modern jurisprudence has been to break down artificial barriers to the joinder of claims in the interest of justice and judicial economy. As this Court said in *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs, supra,* at page 724:

> "Under the Rules, the impulse is toward entertaining the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties; joinder of claims, parties and remedies is strongly encouraged."

Given the encouragement of liberal joinder of claims to avoid piecemeal litigation, it seems anomalous that under the conventional view of the lower courts, a defendant *may*

assert a counterclaim in an action only if he *must* assert the claim. Fed.R.Civ.P. 13(a) provides that a defendant must assert any counterclaim arising out of the transaction. Rule 13(b) provides that the defendant has an option with regard to any other counterclaim. It is clear from the history of the Rule that Rule 13(b) was intended to permit joinder of counterclaims wherever jurisdictionally possible. However, the restrictive view of counterclaim secondary jurisdiction taken by the courts below operates so that no permissive counterclaim can ever be asserted beyond set-off under Rule 13(b), unless the claim possesses primary jurisdiction.

We suggest that this anomaly can be corrected, and that this Court can harmonize the provisions of the Constitution, the statutes, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the practical requirements of economical litigation and justice between the parties. All this can be accomplished consistently with the prior decisions of this Court, if the Court will overrule the restrictive rule adopted by the lower courts with regard to jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims. We believe that full secondary jurisdiction should be accorded to permissive counterclaims, on the same basis as compulsory counterclaims. We believe this will best promote judicial economy and fairness to the parties for the reasons advanced by Judge Friendly, Professor Moore and Professor Green.

However, if this Court does not wish to go that far, it should at least recognize that the federal courts have *power* to take jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims on exactly the same basis as defined in *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs, supra,* with regard to state claims set forth in the complaint:

> "The state and federal claims must derive from a common nucleus of operative fact. But if, considered without regard to their federal or state character, a plaintiff's claims are such that he would ordinarily be expected to try them all in one judicial proceeding, then, assuming substantiality of the federal issues, there is *power* in federal courts to hear the whole." 383 U.S. 715, 725 (1965).

This rule would work logically and practically to give the federal courts discretionary jurisdiction over permissive counterclaims. The application of judicial discretion can provide the same safeguards against inappropriate joinder as were mentioned in *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs,* 383 U.S. at pages 726, 727. In a case such as the instant case, where the counterclaim has, in any event, been tried as a possible set-off, the application of judicial discretion will undoubtedly avoid the pointless waste imposed by the rigid "conventional" view. Conversely, where a permissive state counterclaim appears too burdensome, for any reason, in the context of the entire action, the Court would have discretion to decline secondary jurisdiction over it at the start of the case, even for purposes of set-off. No doubt, in the vast majority of cases the equity of permitting a defendant to assert a set-off would impel the trial court to exercise its discretion in favor of accepting jurisdiction over a permissive counterclaim, but the rule itself is sufficiently flexible to permit adaptation to whatever developments the future may bring with regard to the volume of traffic presented to the federal judiciary and with regard to the resources made available to the judicial system.

D.

In our opinion, it would make no difference with regard to the instant case whether the Court decides that permissive counterclaims satisfying the tests of *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs* are absolutely within federal jurisdiction, or whether it decides that such counterclaims are subject to the Court's discretionary exercise of jurisdictional power. Under either variation of the rule, the Court of Appeals erred in reversing Judge Owen's award of damages for the conversion of Gross's securities. Under the facts of this case, the joinder of Gross's claim regarding his securities was so inherently desirable that any exercise of discretion to deny jurisdiction would be abusive and erroneous. This is especially true in the posture of the case after the trial, when the issues had been tried in full and there was no doubt on the facts or the law that Gross was a victim of wilful wrongdoing, and entitled to substantial damages.

Certainly, Gross's claim for the conversion of his securities satisfies every jurisdictional test imposed by *United Mine Works* v. *Gibbs, supra.* The common nucleus of operative fact from which it derives includes: (1) the partnership relationship and Partnership Agreement, (2) the conspiracy to deprive defendants of their partnership rights and assets, (3) the unlawful Transfer Agreement of February 11, 1971, under which the Partnership purported to transfer to the corporation the baseless churning claim, all of the other assets of the Partnership, and Gross's securities held in partnership name.

United Mine Workers v. *Gibbs, supra,* poses one further jurisdictional test: In the absence of any jurisdictional problem, would one ordinarily expect the challenged claim

to be asserted within the action? Applying that test to this case: Would one expect Gross to assert the counterclaim for conversion of his securities along with the counterclaim for conversion of his other partnership capital interest and along with the other counterclaims in this case? We believe the answer to this question is so plain that it requires no discussion. Given the choice, no practitioner would dream of bringing a separate action for the conversion of the securities.

II.

This Court Should Decide Whether the Federal Courts Have Inherent Power to Protect the Integrity and Dignity of Their Own Proceedings by Awarding Punitive Damages, Without Reference to State Law, Against Those Who Bring Baseless and Fraudulent Actions Before Them.

Judge Owen awarded punitive damages in the amount of $50,000 against the conspirators, saying, in part, as follows (App. B21):

> "Next, I turn to the subject of punitive damages. The new team and Persky—not only counsel thereto, but one of its actors and spokesmen—asserted numerous threats against Gross to coerce his acquiescence and that of his sister and colleague. These parties knowingly commenced baseless actions against him and Bleich and Donoghue to stand off payment. Persky, among others, made it clear to Gross that if he did not go along with the new team, he would be tied up in litigation for a long time and injured in his livelihood. Persky solicited claims from partner Ned Frank to

use as threats against Gross. All were baseless, see pp. 20-22, *supra*. These claims and attendant vilification were solely used as bargaining tools against Gross, which he had the personal courage, fortified by the courage and determination of his counsel, to oppose over long years."

Judge Owen found that the pleading of the dishonest claims violated Fed.R.Civ.P. 11 (App. B10).

The Court of Appeals set aside the award of punitive damages on the ground that it was not authorized under New York law. Apparently, the Court of Appeals did not consider our argument that state law could not limit the inherent power of the federal courts to protect the integrity and dignity of their own proceedings by awarding punitive damages in a case such as this.

While there is ample authority that the federal courts have inherent power to protect the dignity and integrity of their proceedings, whether such power extends to the imposition of punitive damages seems to be a question of first impression. We believe the denial of such power in this case raises a fundamental question which should be reviewed by this Court.

Cases affirming that the courts of the United States have inherent power to take necessary steps to protect their integrity and dignity include: *Gumbel* v. *Pitkin,* 124 U.S. 131 (1888); *United States* v. *Powell,* 379 U.S. 48 (1964); *Krippendorf* v. *Hyde,* 110 U.S. 276 (1884); *Reid* v. *Prentice-Hall,* 261 F.2d 700 (6th Cir. 1958); *Pueblo de Taos* v. *Archuleta,* 64 F.2d 807 (10th Cir. 1933).

In *United States* v. *Powell, supra,* this Court said: " . . . . a court may not permit its process to be abused." (379 U.S. 48, 58).

In *Pueblo de Taos* v. *Archuleta, supra,* the Court said:

"But all such objections m be brushed aside with the statement that the court is the protector of the purity of its own process, and may take such steps as are necessary to protect against its abuse, on its own motion, or upon the suggestion of a stranger; and neither state statutes nor ordinary procedural rules can thwart a prompt and efficacious discharge of that paramount obligation. Gumbel v. Pitkin, 124 U.S. 131, 8 S.Ct. 379, 31 L.Ed. 374; Lord v. Veazie, 8 How. 251, 12 L.Ed. 1067; Cleveland v. Chamberlain, 1 Black, 419, 17 L.Ed. 93; Haley v. Eureka County Bank, 21 Nev. 127, 26 P. 64, 12 L.R.A. 815; In re Burdick, 162 Ill. 48, 44 N.E. 413; Consolidated Liquor Co. v. Scotello & Nizzi, 21 N.M. 485, 155 P. 1089." 64 F.2d 807, 812.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, the writ should be granted.

Dated: November 17, 1977

Respectfully submitted,

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Appendices

APPENDIX A
OPINION OF UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Nos. 897-904—September Term, 1976.

(Argued May 11, 1977 Decided August 24, 1977.)

Docket Nos. 76-7476, 76-7486, 76-7488, 76-7489, 76-7494, 76-7495, 76-7499, 76-7500

NEWBURGER, LOEB & CO., INC. as Assignee of Claims of David Buckley and Mary Buckley,

Plaintiff-Appellant-Cross-Appellee,

—v.—

CHARLES GROSS, MABEL BLEICH, GROSS & CO., and JEANNE DONOGHUE,

Defendants-Appellees-Cross-Appellants,

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., a New York Limited Partnership, ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, RICHARD D. STERN, WALTER D. STERN, and ROBERT L. STERN as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, JOHN F. SETTEL, HAROLD J. RICHARDS, SANFORD ROGGENBURG, HARRY B. FRANK and JEROME TARNOFF as Executors of the Estate of Ned D. Frank, FRED KAYNE, ROBERT MUH, PAUL RISHER, CHARLES SLOANE, ROBERT S. PERSKY, FINLEY, KUMBLE, WAGNER, HEINE, UNDERBERG & GRUTMAN, a Partnership (formerly known as Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Per-

sky & Roth and Finley, Kumble, Heine, Underberg & Grutman) and LAWRENCE J. BERKOWITZ,

Additional Defendants on Counterclaims-Appellants-Cross-Appellees.

Before:

LUMBARD and MESKILL, *Circuit Judges*,
and JAMESON, *District Judge.*•

Cross appeals from a judgment of the Southern District, Owen, *Judge,* which dismissed plaintiff's churning claim under section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), awarded judgment on certain of defendants' counterclaims for civil conspiracy, violation of state partnership law, breach of fiduciary obligation, and conversion, and which dismissed the remaining state and federal counterclaims of the plaintiff, defendants, and additional defendants on the counterclaims.

Affirmed in part; reversed and remanded in part.

DONALD H. SHAW, New York, N.Y. (Kantor, Shaw & Davidoff, P.C., New York, N.Y., on the brief), *for Plaintiff-Appellant-Cross-Appellee, Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc.*

PHILIP MANDEL, New York, N.Y. (Golden, Wienshienk & Mandel, Ralph Wienshienk, Bernard Rothman, Marc Owen Mandel and Arthur Tarlow, New York, N.Y., on the brief), *for Defendants-Appellees-Cross-Appellants.*

• Sitting by designation.

SIMON H. RIFKIND, New York, N.Y. (Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, New York, N.Y.; Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine & Underberg, New York, N.Y.; Mark H. Alcott, John M. Delehanty, Beryl A. Schatz, and Alan M. Gelb, on the brief), *for Additional Defendant on Counterclaims-Appellant-Cross-Appellee Finley, Kumbel, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman.*

PAUL D. RISHER, New York, N.Y., *for Additional Defendant on Counterclaims-Appellant-Cross-Appellee Pro Se.*

LEON B. BORSTEIN, New York, N.Y. (Shaw and Stedina, New York, N.Y., on the brief), *for Additional Defendant on Counterclaims-Appellant-Cross-Appellee Robert Muh.*

MARTIN E. SILFEN, GOLD, FARRELL & MARKS, THOMAS R. FARRELL and LEONARD M. MARKS, New York, N.Y., on the brief, *for Additional Defendant on Counterclaims-Appellant-Cross-Appellee Fred Kayne.*

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, New York, N.Y., *for Additional Defendants on Counterclaims-Appellants - Cross - Appellees Newburger, Loeb & Co., Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, Walter D. Stern and Robert L. Stern, as Executors Under the Last Will and Testament of Leo Stern, Deceased; and Sanford Roggenburg.*

LAWRENCE J. BERKOWITZ, New York, N.Y., on the brief, *for Additional Defendant on Counterclaims-Cross-Appellee Pro Se.*

ELAINE PLATT and LEON B. BORSTEIN, New York, N.Y., on the brief, *for Additional Defendant on Counterclaims-Appellant-Cross-Appellee Charles Sloane.*

ROBERT S. PERSKY, New York, N.Y., on the brief, *for Additional Defendant on Counterclaims-Appellant-Cross-Appellee Pro Se.*

LUMBARD, *Circuit Judge:*

These appeals and cross appeals from a judgment of the Southern District, Owen, *Judge,* are the latest chapter in the financial misfortunes of New York brokerage firm of Newburger, Loeb & Co. (hereinafter the "Partnership") and its successor, Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc. (hereinafter the "Corporation") during the years 1969-71, which resulted in the departure of the managing partner, Charles Gross, and the arrangements made by the survivors and others to reorganize and rescue the business.

We affirm so much of the judgment of the district court which:

(1) Dismissed, as lacking in merit, the Corporation's churning claim, under section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), against defendants Charles Gross, Mabel Bleich, Jeanne Donoghue, and Gross & Co.

(2) Awarded judgment to the defendants on their first, second and fourth counterclaims against the Corporation, and against the Partnership, individual members of the Partnership,[1] the promoters of the Corporation,[2] and

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1 Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Leo Stern, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, Harold J. Richards, Sanford Roggenburg, John F. Settel, and Ned D. Frank.

2 Fred Kayne, Paul Risher, Robert Muh, Charles Sloane and Lawrence Berkowitz were alleged by the defendants and found by the court to be

Robert S. Persky and his law firm, Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky & Roth (which at the time of judgment was known as Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman), who were brought in as additional defendants on the counterclaims, for conspiracy to injure the defendants with respect to their interests in the Partnership.

We hold that the district court properly exercised its ancillary jurisdiction over these counterclaims.

(3) Dismissed, as lacking in merit, defendants' ninth counterclaim under the federal antitrust laws for destruction of Gross' employment opportunity with Rafkind & Co., a New York brokerage firm.

(4) Dismissed defendants' fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth counterclaims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

(5) Dismissed the six counterclaims of the Corporation and the additional defendants against Gross.

We reverse those parts of the judgment which:

(1) Awarded judgment to Gross on defendants' third counterclaim for conversion of Gross' interest in warrants to buy stock of Geon Industries, Inc., and Computer Softwear Systems, Inc.

We hold that Judge Owen erroneously exercised jurisdiction over this claim after Judge Ward correctly held that it was not within the ancillary jurisdiction of the court.

(2) Awarded $50,000 punitive damages to Gross.

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the promoters. The court dismissed defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims against Berkowitz on the ground that there was not sufficient proof of his participation in the conspiracy. As the defendants have failed to provide any substantial argument why the district court's findings of fact regarding Berkowitz are erroneous, we affirm the dismissal of these claims against Berkowitz.

The case against Alex Aixala was dismissed at the close of defendants' proof and defendants have not argued that this was error.

Finally, although we affirm the finding of liability on defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims, we remand these counterclaims for recomputation of damages in light of our reversal of defendants' third counterclaim and certain difficulties with the court's computation of damages.

To further discussion of the issues, we summarize the underlying facts. The partnership was an established Wall Street brokerage firm. From about May 1959 through December 31, 1968 it acted as a clearing house for the partnership of Gross & Co., which consisted in part of Charles Gross, his sister, Jeanne Donoghue, his secretary, Mabel Bleich, and Charles Jordon; thus, the Partnership executed orders for Gross & Co. and sent confirmations and statements to its customers. Among these customers were David and Mary Buckley, who had an active account with Gross & Co. in 1962-66.

In 1969 Gross & Co. liquidated and on January 1, 1969, Gross became a general partner in the Partnership with an initial investment of about $400,000. Bleich and Donoghue became limited partners, investing about $75,000 each. Gross soon thereafter became managing partner of the Partnership and invested another $400,000 in the firm. The Partnership began to experience the record-keeping problems common on Wall Street in late 1969 and early 1970 caused by the greatly increased volume of transactions in the 1960's, which have come to be known as the "back office crunch," see, e.g., *Hirsch* v. *du Pont,* No. 76-7428, slip op. 2747 (2d Cir. April 7, 1977). By the summer of 1970 the firm was experiencing serious capital problems. A number of the partners expressed dissatisfaction with Gross' management, and he stepped down as managing partner. As he was not satisfied with the proposed new management, Gross gave notice of his withdrawal from the firm on August 31, 1970, which under the terms of the partnership

agreement became effective as of September 30, 1970. Gross also demanded the return of his "additional capital" (claimed to be $400,000) and fifteen per cent of his "committed capital," pursuant to the partnership agreement. The agreement provided that at least eighty-five per cent of the "partnership interest" of a withdrawn general partner remained in the firm, at the risk of the business, for twelve months from the effective date of withdrawal. On December 31, 1970, Bleich and Donoghue submitted notices of withdrawal from the firm.

Fred Kayne became managing partner after Gross stepped down. Before joining the Partnership Kayne and Charles Sloane had been employed as registered representatives of the firm at its California office. According to Kayne and Sloane, they were induced by Gross to join the firm and became general partners in late February, 1970, each investing $50,000. In the summer of 1970, after becoming managing partner, Kayne brought in Robert Muh and Paul Risher as consultants. At about this time, the law firm of Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky & Roth began to handle legal matters for the Partnership, with Robert S. Persky as the partner in charge.

Defendants allege that shortly after Kayne became managing partner he began to plot with Muh, Risher, Sloane, Lawrence J. Berkowitz (house counsel to the Partnership), and Persky to transform the Partnership into a corporation and to gain control of its assets for a small investment. According to the testimony of Gross, early in September, 1970, he met with Persky and Kayne who attempted to persuade him not to withdraw from the Partnership and who told him that he would "be sorry" if he did not cooperate.

The fortunes of the Partnership continued to dwindle, however, and in November, 1970, both Kayne and Sloane

withdrew. On November 17, 1970, the New York Stock Exchange notified the firm that if it was not in compliance with the "required excess capital" provision of the Exchange constitution by November 20, steps would be taken to suspend the firm. The Partnership was also directed to prepare for possible liquidation.

Under continuing pressure from the Exchange, a reorganization was proposed by Risher and Muh as an alternative to the Partnership's liquidation. The assets of the Partnership were to be transferred to a corporation; in return, the general and limited partners and the subordinated lenders were to receive a variety of securities in accordance with their capital positions. The corporation's promoters were Berkowitz, Kayne, Muh, Risher and Sloane. See note 2, supra. In return for investments of $10,000 each, Kayne, Risher, and Muh would each receive sixteen per cent of the common stock. Kayne and Sloane were to participate in management along with Risher and Muh. An infusion of fresh capital was to come from Alex Aixala (in the form of $1,000,000 worth of Bacardi stock), an investor brought in by Persky.

After numerous negotiations, Gross, Bleich and Donoghue refused to consent to the proposed transfer of assets; apparently, Gross felt the proposed transfer was a plot by the promoters to gain control of the Partnership assets for a small investment. The Corporation and the additional defendants contend, on the other hand, that Gross had no legal right to object to the reorganization and was merely attempting to gain a special benefit for himself by demanding a cash return of part of his investment. Although it appears that the promoters did not believe that Gross' consent (as a withdrawn general partner) was necessary to the reorganization, Gross contends they wished to dissuade him from withdrawing his capital. In any event,

Bleich and Donoghue would not consent to the transfer without Gross' approval, and the promoters believed that the transfer could not be legally completed under New York law without the consent of Bleich and Donoghue (who were withdrawn limited partners).

According to the defendants, numerous attempts were made to "persuade" the defendants (particularly Gross) to consent to the transfer. The principal coercive tactic was the threat to tie up the defendants in lengthy litigation, including (1) the threat to bring suit on a claim of churning the account of David and Mary Buckley, and (2) the threat to sue Gross for fraudulently inducing Kayne and Sloane to join the Partnership and for mismanaging the Partnership's assets.

David and Mary Buckley maintained an account with Gross & Co. from April, 1962, through August, 1966, which was handled by Charles Jordon. Although the account was extremely active, by August, 1966, it showed a deficit of $332,000, which was owed to the Partnership as the clearing house. Between 1966 and 1970 unsuccessful efforts were made to collect the amounts owing. The Buckleys threatened bankruptcy if the collection efforts were pressed. In 1970 the Partnership commenced an arbitration proceeding under the rules of the Exchange. The Buckleys asserted one set-off and two counterclaims against the Partnership. The first counterclaim alleged that their account had been churned by Gross & Co. during the years 1962-66, for which the Buckleys claimed $75,000 in damages. Richard Miles, director of compliance for the Partnership in 1969-70, testified that the Buckley account was referred to him in 1970 by Leo Stern, a general partner. Miles concluded that the churning claim was without merit and was asserted as a bargaining tool. Miles testified that he communicated this evaluation to Robert Stern, the general partner to whom Miles reported, who agreed with this

evaluation. According to Persky's testimony, the collection file was turned over to him in November or December of 1970. On December 30, 1970, the Partnership's $332,000 claim against the Buckleys was settled; the Buckleys agreed to pay the Partnership $50,000 and assign to it the churning claim against Gross & Co. in exchange for a release.

Risher testified that after the settlement Persky called him and stated that he thought it was a "good idea" to get the assignment of the churning claim. Persky stated in his deposition that the idea of obtaining the Buckley claim originated with him, that before and after the settlement there were discussions as to how the claim might be used in negotiations with Gross, and that he believed the churning claim might bring home to Gross "the reality of the situation." Despite the fact that there is no evidence that the Buckleys ever dealt with Charles Gross personally, the complaint in this case, which was prepared by Persky, alleged that Gross was the customer's man with whom the Buckleys dealt;[3] further, as the district court found, when this error was pointed out to Finley, Kumble, no attempt was made to correct it or to add Charles Jordon as a party. The amount of damages claimed by the Corporation was $250,000—more than three times the amount claimed by the Buckleys.

3 At a general meeting of the limited partners, general partners and subordinated lenders, held early in February, 1971, prior to the transfer, Persky circulated a complaint prepared for the Partnership similar to the Corporation's complaint in this case. It contained the same factual errors concerning Gross' dealings with the Buckleys. Defendants allege that the complaint was circulated to convince the limited partners and subordinated lenders that there were valid claims outstanding against Gross, Bleich and Donoghue, which could be used to prevent them from withdrawing their capital. Persky admitted at trial that the limited partners and subordinated lenders would not have allowed the transfer to take place if Gross, Bleich, and Donoghue's demands for immediate payment of their capital contributions had been met.

Gross testified that at a meeting on January 15, 1971, attended by Risher, Muh, and Persky, he was told by Persky that he should go along with the proposed transfer and convince Bleich and Donoghue to consent. Persky told Gross that there were many claims that could be used against him if they "stood in the way of the deal," including the Buckley claim and allegations of malfeasance and it was in Gross' interest "not to be tied up in litigation for a long, long time, and to be free to work in the street." Persky told Gross to take the Buckley claim "very, very seriously." Gross refused to bend. He told Persky, Risher and Muh that they could keep their claims and that he thought the fairest solution was for the Partnership to liquidate. Shortly after this meeting concluded, Gross received a call from Kayne and Sloane in California. Sloane was extremely angry and told Gross that they had heard what had happened at the meeting and that, "If you kill this deal, we are going to sue you. You will be sued for a long time. You may never get out of the courts."

Similarly, on January 23, 1971, Kayne called Gross and arranged to meet him for lunch. Gross testified that at this meeting Kayne threatened him with litigation in California if he did not consent to the transfer. The district court credited Gross' version of these meetings. In addition to finding that various threats had been made against Gross, the court found, based on the testimony of Bleich, that Risher threatened Bleich with the Buckley claim to a point that made her cry.

On February 3, 1971, eight days prior to the date set for the proposed transfer of assets, Kayne and Sloane sued Gross in the District Court for the Central District of California, charging that Gross had fraudulently induced them to join the Partnership and had mismanaged its assets. Eventually, this suit was dismissed after a

NYSE arbitration, which found in favor of Gross. The present suit was commenced by the Corporation on February 17, 1971.

Gross also claimed that an additional tactic used to coerce his consent was the destruction of a job opportunity. The Partnership articles, which were effective for a period of two years, provided that any general partner who voluntarily withdrew from the Partnership (as did Gross) could not "engage in the business of broker or dealer in securities and commodities whether for his own account or for others" until the expiration of the partnership agreement on December 31, 1971. After Gross left the Partnership, he was offered a job opportunity as a trader by Rafkind & Co. On January 19, 1971, Rafkind wrote the Partnership requesting clearance to employ Gross. Gross alleges that Berkowitz threatened Rafkind with suit, and in any case, Berkowitz sent a letter to Rafkind informing it of the Partnership covenant not to compete; the letter also indicated that the Exchange had been notified that Gross was subject to the restrictive covenant. Rafkind then dropped the job offer and so informed the Partnership. Gross claims that at a meeting on February 5, 1971, he was told by Risher that if an "accommodation" could be reached, he could have his job with Rafkind. However, despite these and other coercive tactics alleged by the defendants, Gross, Bleich and Donoghue refused to consent to the transfer.

The closing date for the transfer of assets from the Partnership to the Corporation had been set for February 11, 1971. The Exchange had advised the Partnership that if the required improvements in its capital position were not made, the Partnership would be suspended on February 12, 1971. The record indicates that at the January 15, 1971, meeting, attended by Persky, Risher and Muh,

counsel for the defendants Philip Mandel, stated that the transfer could not legally take place without the consent of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue.

A condition precedent to the Corporation's obligation to execute the transfer agreement was the issuance of a letter of opinion from counsel to the Partnership, stating that the Partnership had the authority to make the transfer. Paul Burak, whose firm, Rosenman, Colin, Kaye, Petschek, Freund & Emil, had been retained to represent the Partnership, testified that a member of his firm researched the issue and concluded in a memorandum dated January 25, 1971, that under New York Partnership Law § 98, the transfer could not take place without the consent of all of the limited partners. Section 98(1)(b) provides, *inter alia*, that without the consent of all limited partners, a general partner or all of the general partners have no authority to "[d]o any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership." Burak conveyed his firm's position, that the transfer could not be conducted without the consent of all of the limited partners, to the Partnership; specifically, he testified that he discussed the matter with Andrew Newburger. Burak also conferred with Persky, who unsuccessfully attempted to persuade Rosenman, Colin to give a favorable opinion.

On the day of the closing, Rosenman, Colin refused to issue the letter of opinion. However, Persky, whose firm now represented the Corporation, stated that his firm had done some research in the area and it was agreed that Persky would issue the opinion letter as special counsel to the Partnership. The letter was issued, examined by counsel for the parties, and the deal was closed.

Under the transfer agreement the Corporation agreed to assume all liability for the claims of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue arising out of the transfer. The Corporation

set up a reserve fund of $300,000 for this purpose.[4] However, no payments were or have been made to Gross, Bleich or Donoghue.

On February 17, 1971, the Corporation commenced this action as an assignee of the Buckley claim. The complaint stated that the Buckleys had assigned their claims to the Partnership and that the Partnership had assigned these claims to the Corporation on February 11, 1971. Although the complaint states five "causes of action," essentially it alleges that Gross, Bleich and Gross & Co. were liable for the churning of the Buckleys' account under the federal securities law and state common law and that plaintiff was entitled to attorney's fees. In their amended answer, which was joined in by Donoghue,[5] defendants raised nine counterclaims against the Corporation, the members of the Partnership who participated in the transfer, the promoters of the Corporation, Robert S. Persky and his former law firm, Finley, Kumble.[6]

The defendants' nine counterclaims allege, in relevant part, the following:

First counterclaim (and second defense): the transfer agreement (which includes the assignment of the Buckley

4 While the Corporation stayed solvent for over two years after the transfer, it appears the reorganization merely delayed the inevitable. In November, 1973, the Corporation filed a petition in bankruptcy under Chapter XI, where, the litigants have informed us, it remains to date.

5 Although Donoghue was not named as a defendant in the original complaint, she was later officially granted leave to intervene by Judge Owen, apparently both as a defendant to the Buckley claim and as a plaintiff on the counterclaims. See *Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc.* v. *Gross*, 62 F.R.D. 397 (S.D.N.Y. 1974).

6 Finley, Kumble and Persky were not named as additional defendants in the defendants' original answer, filed on May 3, 1971. They were brought in by the amended answer, filed on February 28, 1972. Defendants explain that it was not until extensive discovery was had that they discerned Persky's role in the conspiracy.

claim to the Corporation) is ineffective because it was executed in violation of section 98 of New York Partnership Law; defendants demand the transfer be set aside and the counterclaim defendants be held liable for damages.

Second counterclaim (and fifth defense): the settlement of the Buckley claim and its subsequent assignment to the Corporation was undertaken in bad faith in violation of the Partnership's fiduciary obligations to the defendants as a means of resisting payment of the defendants' capital interests in the Partnership; further, defendants allege that the transfer of the Partnership assets was itself a breach of fiduciary obligation. Defendants demand an accounting and the imposition of a constructive trust.

Third counterclaim: the counterclaim defendants converted certain stock warrants, which were the property of Gross, when these warrants were transferred to the Corporation as part of the Partnership's assets.

Fourth counterclaim: all of the counterclaim defendants engaged in a conspiracy to force the defendants to consent to the transfer agreement, which included manipulating the assignment of the Buckley claim and threatening the defendants with litigation.

Fifth and sixth counterclaims: pursuant to the Partnership agreement, Bleich and Donoghue are entitled to the return of their capital investments.

Seventh counterclaim: pursuant to the Partnership agreement, Gross is entitled to an accounting to determine his capital interest.

Eighth counterclaim: the counterclaim defendants "maliciously" blocked Gross' employment with Rafkind & Co. by informing it that his employment would violate the Partnership agreement.

Ninth counterclaim: the destruction of the Rafkind opportunity violates the federal antitrust laws; Gross demands treble damages.[7]

Prior to trial, the Corporation and the additional defendants moved to dismiss defendants' state law counterclaims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The parties also made cross motions for summary judgment.

Judge Ward in his opinion of October 16, 1973, first held that the defendants' first and second state law counterclaims were so closely linked to defenses to plaintiff's churning claims "that they must be considered 'logically related to the claim the opposing party is suing on,'" quoting C. Wright, *Law of Federal Courts* 346 (2d ed. 1970), and, thus, were compulsory counterclaims within the court's ancillary jurisdiction. The court found that the fourth counterclaim asserted the same allegedly wrongful acts and should also be treated as a compulsory counterclaim. *Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc.* v. *Gross*, 365 F. Supp. 1364, 1367 (S.D.N.Y. 1973).[8] However, the court found that defendants' third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth counterclaims were not "logically related" to the Corporation's claims and thus were not compulsory counterclaims; there being no independent jurisdictional basis for these state law claims, the court held they could be maintained only as a set-off to defeat or reduce any recovery on the

7 Although the ninth counterclaim refers to numerous allegations as the basis for charging violation of the antitrust laws, the defendants' brief on appeal confines itself to the argument that the circumstances surrounding the alleged destruction of the Rafkind opportunity violated the antitrust laws.

8 It appears that neither the Corporation nor any of the additional defendants made an attempt to pursue an interlocutory appeal from Judge Ward's finding of jurisdiction over these counterclaims by seeking certification pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1292(b).

Corporation's claims.[9] See *United States* v. *Heyward-Robinson Company*, 430 F.2d 1077, 1081, n.1 (2d Cir. 1970), cert. denied, 400 U.S. 1021 (1971).

Turning to defendants' motion for summary judgment, Judge Ward found that the transfer of the Partnership assets to the Corporation without the consent of Bleich and Donoghue violated section 98(1)(b) of New York Partnership Law.[10] However, since the only interest of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue in the Partnership was the right to be paid a certain sum of money, the court found that damages were an adequate remedy and, thus, that rescission would be inappropriate. 365 F. Supp. at 1370. Determination of the amount of damages was left for trial.

Judge Ward also concluded that the Corporation's churning claim presented triable issues and that under New York law, the Partnership was not prohibited from taking the assignment of the Buckley claim "if such an assignment is taken in good faith and does not breach the fiduciary duty owed to the partners being sued. The issue is that of the good faith of the Partnership and of Persky, the attorney representing it." 365 F. Supp. at 1370. Since the issue of good faith presented a question of fact, Judge Ward denied summary judgment on this issue.

9 Defendants' ninth counterclaim, of course, rested upon an independent jurisdictional basis. Though Judge Ward found the claim "skeletal," it was held sufficient to withstand a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. 365 F. Supp. at 1367-68.

10 As noted, supra, §98(1)(b) provides that general partners may not, without the consent of all of the limited partners, "[d]o any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership." Although Bleich and Donoghue had withdrawn from the Partnership on December 31, 1971, prior to the transfer, as the district court noted, under the Partnership articles they retained their status as limited partners for six months thereafter. Accordingly, the district court found that under §98, their consent to the February 11, 1971, transfer was required.

On January 16, 1974, the Corporation and the additional defendants added six counterclaims against Gross, which alleged that he had committed various acts of mismanagement as managing partner.

Trial commenced before Judge Owen on June 16, 1975, and concluded on August 1, 1975. In his July 7, 1976 opinion, Judge Owen dismissed the Corporation's first, second, fourth and fifth claims, based on the alleged churning of the Buckley account.[11] Although he noted that there were a large number of transactions in the account, he found that they were motivated by David Buckley's desire to make a fortune in the market by speculation. The court found that Buckley was an experienced investor, that the account was non-discretionary and that Buckley had to and did authorize every transaction, and concluded that there was "no question that the churning claim has not been proved."

Turning next to defendants' counterclaims, the court held that the promoters (except Berkowitz) as officers of the Corporation, guided by Persky, and the members of the Partnership had engaged in a conspiracy "to injure Gross, Bleich and Donoghue in their interests in the Partnership." Specifically, the court found that the injury to the defendants was part of a plot instituted by Kayne, Risher, Sloane, Muh, and Persky, "to take over the new operation on a shoestring and directly enrich themselves."

Judge Owen found that "in major measure" the consent of the general partners was obtained by arranging a "forgiveness" of some $500,000 of capital arrears owed to the Partnership by various partners. Gross, who owed no

11 The Corporation's third cause of action, which alleged that the churning of the Buckley account violated section 15(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. §78o(c)(1), and Rule 15C-1(7) promulgated thereunder, had previously been dismissed by Judge Ward as time-barred. 365 F. Supp. at 1371-72. The Corporation has not appealed the dismissal of this claim.

capital arrears and had invested some $800,000 in the firm, specifically objected to the forgiveness in refusing to go along with the transfer.

The court found that another "problem" faced by the promoters was to minimize any outflow of cash to Gross, Donoghue and Bleich. It was determined that the way to deal with Gross was to threaten him with prospective or actual litigation, which would either coerce his consent or provide a basis for refusing to pay him his capital interest. Thus, Persky manipulated the Buckley settlement, Kayne and Sloane instituted a $3,000,000 fraud suit in California (the court found the damages were an *in terrorem* figure), and Ned Frank (a general partner) prepared a list of alleged instances of malfeasance by Gross, six of which were asserted as counterclaims against Gross in this litigation. A further lever used against Gross was the denial of the Rafkind opportunity. Judge Owen found that the "direct and circumstantial proof is quite clear that all the foregoing was participated in by all [of the promoters, except Berkowitz,] acting out of the single motive to force Gross into accepting [their] dictates." Further, the court found that when the threats failed, the promoters decided to proceed with the transfer "in knowing violation of Section 98," and "based upon Persky's worthless opinion letter." The court found that Persky, Risher, Muh, Kayne and Sloane "were actively participating, knowing what each was doing and hoping to reap substantial benefits from this joint conduct."

As for the general partners, the court found that, motivated by the promise of debt forgiveness and the desire to salvage their interests in the firm, they "lent themselves to the goals of this conspiracy by affirmatively permitting the Partnership to transfer its assets to the Corporation in violation of Section 98 of the Partnership Law and in violation of their fiduciary duties to Gross, Bleich and

Donoghue as other partners, and by their knowing acquiescence in the use by the [promoters] of the various baseless litigation threats against Gross." Accordingly, the court held the Corporation and the additional defendants on the counterclaims[12] jointly and severally liable on defendants' first, second, and fourth counterclaims for the "wrongful conversion" of the capital of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue. The court awarded Donoghue and Bleich each $76,868, and awarded Gross $337,921.[13]

Judge Owen also found for Gross on defendants' third counterclaim, which Judge Ward had held could be asserted only as a set-off. This claim alleged that in 1970 the Partnership had distributed to the partners as profits an interest in certain stock warrants, which the record indicates were earned by the Partnership in 1969. These warrants were never physically distributed but were held in the Partnership's name and were transferred to the Corporation as part of the Partnership's assets. The court found that Gross did own an interest in the warrants and that the Corporation, Kayne, Risher, Persky and Finley, Kumble were liable in the sum of $58,368 and $75,803 for the willful conversion of Gross' interest in the warrants.[14] Although Judge Owen noted that Judge Ward had ruled that the third counterclaim could only be asserted as a set-

12 As noted, the court dismissed the counterclaims as to Berkowitz and Aixala, see text and notes at 1-2, supra, and as used here the terms "additional defendants" do not apply to them.

13 The sum of $76,868 represented the initial capital investments of Bleich and Donoghue of $75,000, plus $1,868 owing as interest as of December 31, 1970. The court found an accounting would have shown Gross' capital interest on February 11, 1971, to be $337,921.

14 The court found that Kayne, Risher and Persky had conspired to "purloin" and had accomplished the purloining of the securities by placing them in a secret vault to ensure they would be transferred to the Corporation. Since we dismiss the third counterclaim on jurisdictional grounds, we need not examine the merits of these findings.

off, he held that this claim had been fully litigated and ordered that the pleadings be amended to conform to the proof.

Further, Judge Owen awarded Gross $50,000 in punitive damages against the Corporation, Kayne, Risher, Persky and Finley, Kumble.[15] Although he indicated that the non-competition clause in the Partnership articles had been asserted against Gross without "economic justification," he found that the Partnership "had the legal right to assert" the clause. Judge Owen concluded that the alleged destruction of the Rafkind opportunity did not state a cause of action and dismissed the defendants' ninth (antitrust) counterclaim. Finally, as for the six counterclaims asserted against Gross, four were abandoned at trial and Judge Owen dismissed the remaining two claims on the merits.[16] Final judgment was entered on September 1, 1976.

The Corporation appeals from the dismissal of its churning claims. Defendants appeal from the dismissal of their fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth counterclaims. The Corporation and most of the additional defendants on the counterclaims appeal from the judgments entered against

15 Muh and Sloane were listed among those parties held liable for conversion of the warrants and for punitive damages in the final judgment entered on September 1, 1976. However, in an order filed on November 18, 1976, Judge Owen stated that Sloane and Muh had been added to that part of the judgment dealing with damages for conversion of the warrants and punitive damages by inadvertence and ordered their names deleted therefrom. See Fed. R. App. P. 10(e).

16 Although at one point the Corporation suggests that the court erred in dismissing the claim that Gross engaged in "secret trading" while managing partner, it concedes that the court's decision was not "plainly erroneous"—apparently in reference to Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a). Neither the Corporation nor any of the additional defendants have stated any basis for disturbing the dismissal of their counterclaims against Gross; accordingly, this portion of the district court's opinion is affirmed.

them on defendants' first, second, third[17] and fourth counterclaims and for punitive damages.[18]

I. *The Churning Claim*

The Corporation argues that Judge Owen's finding that the Buckley account was not churned is clearly erroneous. "Churning" occurs when a securities dealer abuses his customer's confidence for personal gain (e.g. to create commissions) by inducing transactions in the customer's account which are disproportionate to the size and character of the account. Churning has been held to be a deceptive device within § 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5, for which a private cause of action for damages will lie. See, e.g., *Ruskay* v. *Waddell,* 552 F.2d 392, 393 n.2 (2d Cir. 1977); *Carras* v. *Burns,* 516 F.2d 251, 258 (4th Cir. 1975); *Landry* v. *Hemphill, Noyes & Co.,* 473 F.2d 365, 368 n.1 (1st Cir.), cert. denied, 414 U.S. 1002 (1973); *Hecht* v. *Harris, Upham & Co.,* 430 F.2d 1202, 1206-07 (9th Cir. 1970); *Powers* v. *Francis I. DuPont & Company,* 344 F. Supp. 429, 431 (E.D. Pa. 1972); *Moscarelli* v.

17 In the final judgment entered by Judge Owen on September 1, 1976, he found for Gross on the claim of conversion of the stock warrants but actually dismissed the third counterclaim for lack of jurisdiction. Apparently, Judge Owen found that the claim of conversion of the warrants was included in the second counterclaim; thus, in his opinion of July 7, 1976, Judge Owen stated that this claim was "arguably pleaded" in the second counterclaim. Since we have found that the court lacked jurisdiction over the claim, it makes little difference whether it is denominated the third counterclaim or part of the second counterclaim. We have used the term "third counterclaim" for purposes of clarity.

18 Three of the additional defendants on the counterclaims—John F. Settel, Harold J. Richards, and the estate of Ned D. Frank—who were held jointly and severally liable to Gross, Donoghue and Bleich for their capital interests in the Partnership, have not filed notices of appeal or participated in this appeal. Accordingly, the judgment of the district court insofar as it relates to these additional defendants is not before this court, see 28 USC §1291; Fed. R. App. P. 3, 4.

Stamm, 288 F. Supp. 453, 457 (E.D.N.Y. 1968); see generally Note, Churning by Securities Dealers, 80 Harv. L. Rev. 869 (1967). In order to recover, the customer must show that the dealer effectively exercised control over trading in the account and manipulated the account to his benefit. Where, as here, the account is non-discretionary (i.e., the dealer may not make trades in the account without the customer's authorization), the plaintiff must show that he relied extensively on his broker's advice and that the broker abused the plaintiff's trust. Thus, if a customer is fully able to evaluate his broker's advice and agrees with the broker's suggestions, the customer retains control of the account. See *Carras* v. *Burns,* supra, 516 F.2d at 258-59.

In essence, the Corporation contends that the Buckley account was excessively traded by Jordon in order to generate commissions and that, at least on one occasion, Jordon gave Buckley false information. The short answer to this contention, however, is that the evidence in this area was conflicting and Judge Owen's conclusion is amply supported by the record.

It is evident from David Buckley's testimony that he is an intelligent, well-educated man with a Bachelor's Degree from Cornell University, where he majored in Economics, and a post-graduate degree in International Marketing. When Buckley opened his account with Gross & Co. he was thirty-one years old and had prior experience in the market. He testified that he spent over $100 per month on investment advisory services, in addition to subscribing to various financial journals. Buckley frequently communicated with Jordon by telephone concerning his account and testified that he was "intensely interested" in the account. According to Buckley, as many as eighty or ninety per cent of the transactions in the account occurred as a result of Jordon's suggestions; however, Jordon testified that

Buckley initiated at least as many transactions as he did. In any case, Buckley authorized every transaction that took place and he testified he frequently rejected Jordon's recommendations.

The Corporation contends that the turnover ratio—the ratio of the total cost of purchases to the amount invested—averaged seven times per year and that the total amount of commissions generated was approximately $75,000. While these factors may serve as useful indicators, see, e.g., *Carras* v. *Burns*, supra, 516 F.2d at 258, they must be examined in light of the character of the account. As Judge Owen found, the evidence shows that Buckley was interested in speculation and a greater volume of activity will normally be expected in such an account. See, e.g., *Landry* v. *Hemphill, Noyes & Co.*, supra, 473 F.2d at 374; Note, supra, 80 Harv. L. Rev. at 875. The expert testimony regarding the significance of this evidence was conflicting.

In sum, the determination of whether Buckley exercised control over the account involved a question of fact, which turned largely upon the court's assessment of the witnesses' credibility and its judgment regarding Buckley's ability to evaluate the advice given to him by Jordon. Such issues are particularly the province of the trier of fact and Judge Owen's conclusion was not clearly erroneous. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a).

II. *The Counterclaims*

A. *Jurisdiction*

The Corporation and the additional defendants on the counterclaims contend that the court erred in finding that the defendants' first, second and fourth state law counterclaims were compulsory counterclaims within the court's

ancillary jurisdiction. It is well-established that counterclaims that are "compulsory" within the meaning of Fed. R. Civ. P. 13(a) are within the district court's ancillary jurisdiction and, thus, require no independent basis of federal jurisdiction. See, e.g., *Moor* v. *County of Alameda*, 411 U.S. 693, 714-15 (1973); *United States* v. *Heyward-Robinson Company*, supra, 430 F.2d at 1080-81; *United Artists Corp.* v. *Masterpiece Productions*, 221 F.2d 213, 216 (2d Cir. 1955); further, if a counterclaim is compulsory, the district court's ancillary jurisdiction extends to third parties (in this case the additional defendants) whose presence is required for adjudication of the counterclaim. See *Moor* v. *County of Alameda*, supra, 411 U.S. at 714-15; *United Artists Corp.* v. *Masterpiece Productions*, supra, 221 F.2d at 216-17.

On the other hand, the district court has no jurisdiction over a permissive counterclaim, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 13(b), unless it rests upon an independent jurisdictional ground. *United States* v. *Heyward-Robinson Company*, supra, 430 F.2d at 1080-81; *O'Connell* v. *Erie Lackawanna R.R. Co.*, 391 F.2d 156, 163 (2d Cir. 1968), vacated as moot, 395 U.S. 210 (1969); *Lesnik* v. *Public Industrials Corporation*, 144 F.2d 968, 976 n.10 (2d Cir. 1944). Although there has been some criticism of the requirement of an independent jurisdictional ground for permissive counterclaims, see *United States* v. *Heyward-Robinson Company*, supra, 430 F.2d at 1087-88 (Friendly, *J.*, concurring); Green, Federal Jurisdiction over Counterclaims, 48 N.W.U.L. Rev. 271 (1953), the cases have uniformly adhered to this requirement. See *Sue & Sam Mfg. Co.* v. *B-L-S Const. Co.*, 538 F.2d 1048, 1051 (4th Cir. 1976); *Pipeliners Local Union No. 798, Tulsa, Okl.* v. *Ellerd*, 503 F.2d 1193, 1198 (10th Cir. 1974); 6 Wright and Miller, Federal Practice and

Procedure, § 1414 (1971).[19] At their core, the compulsory counterclaim doctrine and the parallel doctrine of ancillary jurisdiction both seek to further the same policy, which is to avoid piecemeal litigation in the federal courts. See, e.g., *United States* v. *Heyward-Robinson Company,* supra, 430 F.2d at 1082; *Great Lakes Rubber Corporation* v. *Herbert Hoover Company,* 286 F.2d 631, 633-34 (3rd Cir. 1961); *United Artists Corp.* v. *Masterpiece Productions,* supra, 221 F.2d at 216-17. Since a compulsory counterclaim is by definition closely related to the subject matter of the opposing party's claim, common sense and judicial economy compel the conclusion that such claims should be tried together and the extension of ancillary jurisdiction to compulsory counterclaims is consistent with Article III's grant of jurisdiction over "cases" arising under the Constitution and federal laws. See *Aldinger* v. *Howard,* 427 U.S. 1, 6-16 (1976); 6 Wright and Miller, supra, at § 1414.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 13(a) provides, *inter alia,* that a counterclaim is compulsory, "if it arises out of the transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim." In interpreting this language we have adopted what has been termed the "logical relation" test. See 6 Wright and Miller, supra, at § 1410. Thus, in *United Artists Corp.* v. *Masterpiece Productions,* supra, 221 F.2d at 216, Chief Judge Clark said, "In practice this criterion has been broadly interpreted to require not an absolute identity of factual backgrounds for the two claims, but only a logical relationship between them." [20]

19 The parties are in agreement with respect to the applicability of this rule and have not asked us to examine its continuing validity. Accordingly, we refrain from undertaking such an examination.

20 In *United Artists* we relied on our earlier holding in *Lesnick* v. *Public Industrials Corporation,* supra, which relied, in turn, upon *Moore* v. *New York Cotton Exchange,* 270 U.S. 593 (1926). There, in interpreting the scope of Equity Rule 30, the Supreme Court stated, " 'Transaction'

Applying this standard, Judge Ward found that the controversy surrounding the sale of assets to the Corporation had "become inextricably intertwined" with the Corporation's churning claims. *Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc.* v. *Gross,* supra, 365 F. Supp. at 1367. He concluded that defendants' first and second counterclaims were so closely tied to its defenses to the Corporation's claims that they were "logically related" to those claims and that since the fourth counterclaim asserted the same allegedly wrongful acts, it too should be considered a compulsory counterclaim. We agree with Judge Ward's findings and note that the evidence at trial demonstrates the soundness of his ruling.

Essentially, the defendants asserted two defenses to the Corporation's churning claims. First, they contended that the February 11 transfer, which included the transfer of the Buckley claim from the Partnership to the Corporation, was ineffective because conducted in violation of New York Partnership Law § 98; accordingly, they contended that the Corporation could not press the Buckley claim because it did not own it. Second, the defendants claimed that the Corporation was estopped from asserting the claim because it was brought as part of a conspiracy against them in violation of the fiduciary duties owed to them; thus, the defendants alleged, *inter alia,* that the Buckley claim was taken by the Partnership in bad faith for the sole purpose of creating a colorable claim against them, that the transfer of assets was induced by "fraudulent special consideration" as part of a plot by Kayne, Muh and Risher to gain control of the Partnership's assets, and that the transfer itself was a violation of fiduciary duty.

is a word of flexible meaning. It may comprehend a series of many occurrences, depending not so much upon the immediateness of their connection as upon their logical relationship." Id. at 610.

It is obvious that there was a substantial overlap between the defendants' defenses and their first, second, and fourth counterclaims; indeed, proof of these defenses was tantamount to establishing defendants' case on their counterclaims. To require the defendants to assert these defenses against the Corporation and then bring a separate action on their counterclaims in state court would amount to considerable duplication of judicial time and effort and could lead to mutually inconsistent results. Thus, in a similar situation this court held that where the plaintiff brought suit upon a note and the defendant counterclaimed on the ground that the suit was part of a broader conspiracy to injure its business, the counterclaims should be viewed "as arising out of the occurrence, and surely out of the transaction, by which [plaintiff] took the note upon which his complaint was based." *Lesnik* v. *Public Industrials Corporation,* supra, 144 F.2d at 975. Further, Judge Clark, speaking for the court, found that "proof of the conspiracy bears directly upon [plaintiff's] allegation of due and proper assignment of the note to him and should be here tried, to avoid multiplicity of suits and secure economy of judicial action." Id. at 975. See *United Artists Corp.* v. *Masterpiece Productions,* supra, 221 F.2d at 216. In sum, we find that defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims arose out of the series of assignments upon which the Corporation's claims are based and that "the pleadings disclose a sufficient logical relationship so that, in the interest of avoiding circuity and multiplicity of action, [these counterclaims] should be considered compulsory." *United Artists Corp.* v. *Masterpiece Productions,* supra, 221 F.2d at 216.

We further conclude that defendants' fifth, sixth and seventh counterclaims were correctly dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. These claims alleged that

under the terms of the Partnership agreement Gross, Bleich and Donoghue were entitled to the return of their capital interests; apparently, these claims were based on the theory that the Partnership had effectively dissolved. We can find no significant relationship between these contract claims and the substance of the Corporation's claims or the assignment of the churning claim to the Corporation. In any case, the successful assertion of defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims has effectively made moot any claim for damages on the fifth, sixth and seventh counterclaims.

Judge Ward's holding that the court lacked ancillary jurisdiction over defendants' eighth counterclaim (which was followed by Judge Owen), presents a somewhat closer question. This claim alleged that the Corporation and the additional defendants had "wrongfully and maliciously brought about the destruction of Gross' opportunity for employment with Rafkind & Co. by informing it of the restrictive covenant in the Partnership agreement. Essentially, this claim presented a state law issue of whether the restrictive covenant was reasonable as to time and area and necessary to protect legitimate interests. See *Gelder Medical Group* v. *Webber,* 41 N.Y.2d 680, 683 (1977). Unlike defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims, resolution of this issue was largely unrelated to the validity of the assignment of the Buckley claim to the Corporation; indeed, even if the restrictive covenant was exercised solely as a coercive tactic, as defendants' alleged, it is not clear that this would affect the validity of the covenant if it was otherwise enforceable under state law. See id. at 684. Although the use of the restrictive covenant against Gross tended to support the defendants' claim of breach of fiduciary duty, we conclude that Gross' claim that the exercise of the clause was an independent violation of state law was

not sufficiently related to the Corporation's claims to render it a compulsory counterclaim.

The Corporation and certain of the additional defendants argue that Judge Owen erroneously granted Gross relief on defendants' third counterclaim after Judge Ward had held that this claim was not within the ancillary jurisdiction of the court and could be asserted only as a set-off. We agree.

The third counterclaim presented the issue of whether an interest in certain stock warrants had been distributed as profits to Gross under the Partnership agreement and, thus, whether this interest was converted when the warrants were transferred to the Corporation as part of the Partnership assets. It is undisputed that the warrants were at all times held by the Partnership, in the Partnership's name, and were never physically distributed. The basic issue was simply whether the Partnership could (consistently with the Partnership agreement) and did distribute to the general partners interests in the warrants. There was simply no logical relation, either in law or in fact, between proof of this counterclaim and proof of the Corporation's churning claim; indeed, had the transfer of assets never taken place, this would not have affected the basic nature of Gross' claim for possession of the warrants. Further, we fail to see how Judge Owen's amendment of the pleadings to conform to the proof could overcome this basic jurisdictional defect. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 82. Accordingly, we reverse the judgment insofar as it grants relief on defendants' third counterclaim.[21]

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21 We note that under the tolling provisions applicable to the state statute of limitations, it would appear that defendants are free to bring a separate action on their third and eighth counterclaims in state court, without fear of the limitations period having run during the pendency of this suit. See CPLR §205.

Finally, defendants claim that irrespective of the doctrine of ancillary jurisdiction, all of their counterclaims were properly before the court because their first eight counterclaims were pendent to their ninth counterclaim, which rests upon the federal antitrust laws. With the exception of defendants' eighth counterclaim, discussed infra, we think defendants' reliance on the doctrine of pendent jurisdiction is without merit. The test for the presence of pendent jurisdiction was formulated by the Supreme Court in *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715 (1966) as follows:

> The state and federal claims must derive from a common nucleus of operative fact. But if, considered without regard to their federal or state character, a plaintiff's claims are such that he would ordinarily be expected to try them all in one judicial proceeding, then, assuming substantiality of the federal issues, there is *power* in federal courts to hear the whole.

Id. at 725 (footnote omitted).

The operative facts of the antitrust claim were simply whether the enforcement of the restrictive covenant violated the federal antitrust laws. In contrast, defendants' first through seventh counterclaims involved issues of state partnership and tort law, and interpretation of the partnership agreement and the distribution of profits under it, all of which were dependent upon proof of facts that were entirely irrelevant to the antitrust claim. Such claims would not ordinarily be tried together and the only common link between these claims—the allegation that enforcement of the restrictive covenant was part of a larger conspiracy involving the transfer agreement—simply does not provide the "common nucleus of operative fact" essential to the exercise of pendent jurisdiction.

B. *Defendants' First, Second and Fourth Counterclaims Liability.*

The Corporation and the additional defendants raise numerous claims of error regarding Judge Owen's finding that they were each liable on defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims for conspiring "to injure Gross, Bleich and Donoghue in their interests in the Partnership," which may be summarized as follows: first, the Corporation and the additional defendants claim that under New York law there is no tort of "conspiracy" and it was incumbent upon defendants to prove that each individual sought to be held liable knowingly participated in some actionable wrong; second, they claim that no actionable wrong was suffered by Gross, Bleich or Donoghue; and, third, that if any such wrong was committed, they did not knowingly participate in it.

At the outset, the significance of an allegation of conspiracy under New York law is to charge that an actionable wrong was committed jointly by the defendants so that the acts of one may be imputed to the others because of their common purpose and intent. See *Original Ballet Russe* v. *Ballet Theatre, Inc.*, 133 F.2d 187, 189 (2d Cir. 1943); *A. S. Rampell, Inc.* v. *Hyster Co.*, 3 N.Y.2d 369, 379 (1957); *Green* v. *Davies*, 182 N.Y. 499, 504 (1905); *Dalury* v. *Rezinas*, 183 App. Div. 456, 459-60 (1st Dept. 1918), aff'd, 229 N.Y. 513 (1920). "The allegation of conspiracy carries no greater burden, but also no less, than to assert adequately common action for a common purpose by common agreement or understanding among a group, from which common responsibility derives." *Goldstein* v. *Siegel*, 19 App. Div. 2d 489, 493 (1st Dept. 1963) (Breitel, *J.*).

Judge Owen found that Kayne, Risher, Sloane and Muh, guided by Persky, had engaged in a plot to gain control of the assets of the Partnership in the course of which they participated in at least two separate wrongs to the de-

fendants: (1) the "knowing" violation of Donoghue and Bleich's rights as limited partners under section 98, which he found to be a conversion of their capital interests in the Partnership; and, (2) the violation by the members of the Partnership of the fiduciary obligations owed to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue. Thus, Judge Owen found that the partners had lent themselves to the goals of the promoters' plan by "affirmatively permitting" the transfer to take place in violation of section 98, and by their "knowing acquiescence" in the promoters' use of "various baseless litigation threats." We hold that these findings are supported by the record and are sufficient in law to impose liability upon the Corporation and the additional defendants, both on a conspiracy theory and on the related principle that one who knowingly participates with a fiduciary in a breach of trust is liable to the beneficiary for any damage caused thereby. See *Wechsler* v. *Bowman*, 285 N.Y. 284, 291, modified, 286 N.Y. 582 (1941); 5 Scott on Trusts, § 506 (3rd ed. 1967).

Turning first to the claims of Donoghue and Bleich, we agree with Judges Ward and Owen that the transfer of the Partnership assets without the consent of Donoghue and Bleich was a violation of section 98 of New York Partnership Law. See, e.g., *Executive Hotel Associates* v. *Elm Hotel Corporation*, 41 Misc. 2d 354 (Civ. Ct. City of New York), aff'd, 43 Misc. 2d 153 (App. Term, 1st Dept. 1964). The February 11 transfer effectively terminated the Partnership and funneled its assets into a new entity. It is difficult to conceive of an act that would make it more "impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership." Partnership Law, § 98(1)(b). Relying on *Mist Properties, Inc.* v. *Fitzsimmons Realty Co.*, 228 N.Y.S. 2d 406 (Sup. Ct. Kings County 1962), Persky argues that the transfer did not violate section 98 because the partnership agreement provided that the general partners

could terminate the partnership prior to its natural expiration date and delegated to the general partners the authority to manage the business. We disagree.

Mist Properties held that a transfer of the partnership property by general partners, without the consent of the limited partners, did not violate section 98(1)(b) where the partnership agreement "specifically contemplated and provided for" the transfer that took place. Id. at 410. Judge Ward rejected the argument that the rights of limited partners under section 98(1)(b) could be abrogated by the partnership agreement on the grounds that "[t]his section, by its terms, is absolute and not subject to variation by agreement of the parties." *Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc.* v. *Gross,* supra, 365 F. Supp. at 1369. However, there is simply no language in the Partnership agreement that can be construed as granting the general partners the right to conduct the February 11 transfer; indeed, this is the precise conclusion reached by the Rosenman, Colin memorandum of January 25, 1971, discussed supra. The February 11 transfer did not merely terminate the Partnership (which, in fact, is what Gross, Bleich and Donoghue sought by liquidation), it transferred all of the Partnership assets, including the capital interests of Bleich and Donoghue, to an entirely new entity, with new management and different rights between the parties. This drastic change in the rights and relations of the parties went far beyond any powers granted the general partners to terminate or manage the business. Bleich and Donoghue were under no obligation to consent to the transfer and were entitled to insist that the Partnership be dissolved. See Partnership Law, § 99(1)(c).

We also reject Persky's claim that the transfer was "necessary" to enable the Partnership to carry on its business and that section 98(1)(b) does not apply to partnerships in "financial distress." We think Judge Ward cor-

rectly dismissed these arguments as plainly contrary to the language and intent of the statute. See *Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc.* v. *Gross,* supra, 365 F. Supp. at 1369-70.

Judge Owen found that the promoters, guided by Persky, caused the transfer to take place "in knowing violation of Section 98" and that the partners participated in the transfer and permitted it to go forward "in knowing contravention" of section 98. Since the transfer of assets was in violation of section 98, the unauthorized exercise of dominion over the capital interests of Bleich and Donoghue by the Corporation amounted to conversion.[22] See *McCoy* v. *American Express Co.,* 253 N.Y. 477, 482 (1930); *Suzuki* v. *Small,* 214 App. Div. 541, 556 (1st Dept. 1925), aff'd, 243 N.Y. 590 (1926). Further, by causing the transfer to take place in knowing violation of section 98, the partners wrongfully appropriated the capital interests of Bleich and Donoghue and were liable to them in an action for an accounting.[23] See, e.g., *Bassett* v. *American Meter Co.,* 20

22 As noted, the effect of the transfer was to terminate the Partnership and convey its assets to a new entity. Although as a general proposition, limited partners have no property right in the partnership assets, see, e.g., *Alley* v. *Clark,* 71 F. Supp. 521, 526-28 (E.D.N.Y. 1947), Bleich and Donoghue had a capital investment in the Partnership and upon its termination had the right to demand their appropriate share of the assets. Thus, we conclude that at the time of the transfer Bleich and Donoghue had a possessory interest in specific moneys, which was wrongfully converted.

23 Although Judge Owen's finding of conversion against the non-partner additional defendants was proper, see *Mannaberg* v. *Herbst,* 45 N.Y.S.2d 197, 201 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1943), aff'd, 267 App. Div. 818 (1st Dept.), aff'd, 293 N.Y. 657 (1944), it is unclear whether the partners could be sued in an action at law for conversion. As a general rule, in a going partnership a partner may not sue another partner at law for conversion of or injury to partnership property and is limited to an action in equity for an accounting. See *Bassett* v. *American Meter Co.,* 20 App. Div.2d 956, 957 (4th Dept. 1964); *Dalury* v. *Recinos,* supra, 183 App. Div. at 460. This rule is based upon the convenience of the parties, the fact that equitable relief may be necessary to protect the rights of the parties, and the notion that only after a balance

App. Div. 2d 956, 957 (4th Dept. 1964); *Sohon* v. *Rubin*, 282 App. Div. 691 (1st Dept. 1953); *Hasday* v. *Barocas*, 10 Misc. 2d 22, 25-26 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1952). The promoters (who also acted as officers of the Corporation) and Persky were properly held liable for causing the wrongful appropriation of the capital interests of Bleich and Donoghue, see, e.g., *Mannaberg* v. *Herbst*, 45 N.Y.S.2d 197, 201 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1943), aff'd, 267 App. Div. 818 (1st Dept.), aff'd, 293 N.Y. 657 (1944), and for participating

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has been struck can the relative rights of the parties be definitively established. See, e.g., *Bassett* v. *American Meter Co.*, supra; Crane and Bromberg, *Law of Partnership*, §69 (1968). However, where the partnership has terminated and the plaintiff seeks to recover for a wrong to his individual interest, as here, the rule against actions at law has not always applied. See *Mannaberg* v. *Herbst*, supra, 45 N.Y.S. at 199; Crane and Bromberg, supra, §69.

However, even assuming that Gross, Bleich and Donoghue could not bring an action at law against the partners, we do not think that because Judge Owen stated that the partners were guilty of "converting" the Partnership interests of the defendants, his finding of liability on defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims must be reversed.

The first and second counterclaims alleged that the Corporation and the additional defendants were required to account for the capital interests of the defendants and should be held as constructive trustees. The grounds upon which an accounting was sought were breach of fiduciary duty and Judge Owen specifically found that the partners had breached their fiduciary obligations by permitting the transfer to go through in violation of section 98 and by furthering the goals of the conspiracy initiated by the promoters. This inquiry was the proper subject of the accounting requested by the defendants. See *Bassett* v. *American Meter Co.*, supra, 20 App. Div. 2d at 957; Crane and Bromberg, supra, §72 at 411. We find that Judge Owen correctly concluded that the transfer and the events leading up to it constituted a violation of the fiduciary duties owed to the defendants and, for reasons discussed infra, we remand for a determination of what an accounting would show to be the capital interests of the defendants as of February 11, 1971. There are no significant differences between this procedure and an accounting in equity and we reject the additional defendants' claim that Judge Owen erred in finding the partners liable for "conversion." Cf. *Sohon* v. *Rubin*, 282 App. Div. 691, 692 (1st Dept. 1953) (trial court's finding of conversion against defendant partner was improper but plaintiffs awarded the amount an accounting would have shown them entitled to).

in the partners' breach of trust. See *Wechsler* v. *Bowman*, supra, 285 N.Y. at 291; *Mannaberg* v. *Herbst*, supra, 45 N.Y.S.2d at 201.

The partners, promoters and Persky argue that they cannot be held liable to Bleich and Donoghue if they believed in good faith that the transfer was not in violation of their rights. Assuming this to be so, we find there was ample evidence to support Judge Owen's finding that they caused the transfer to go forward in knowing violation of the rights of Donoghue and Bleich.

Turning first to the promoters and Persky, the record indicates that at least by January 15, 1971, Persky, Risher, and Muh had been informed by counsel to Donoghue and Bleich that it was their position that the transfer could not be legally accomplished without their consent. By January 25, 1971, the Rosenman, Colin firm, acting as counsel to the Partnership, had prepared a memorandum concluding that under section 98(1)(b) the transfer could not go forward without the consent of all of the limited partners; their memorandum specifically rejected Persky's main argument on appeal—that the consent of Bleich and Donoghue was not necessary under *Mist Properties*. Burak testified that around the time the memorandum was prepared he told Persky that his firm had concluded that the consent of all of the limited partners was necessary and gave Persky either a copy of the memorandum or the relevant citations. It is uncontroverted that in a letter to all counsel, dated February 2, 1971, Persky stated that he had been advised that Bleich would not consent to the transfer and that "[u]nless we are advised in writing that Miss Bleich will consent . . . our plans to close on February 11, 1971 will be cancelled and . . . [the Partnership] will be liquidated."

Burak testified that on February 10, 1971, Persky unsuccessfully attempted to persuade the Rosenman, Colin

attorneys to issue a favorable opinion. Judge Owen found that at the February 11 closing Persky "professed astonishment" when the Rosenman, Colin attorneys announced that they would not issue the opinion letter.[24] Although Persky represented the Corporation at this time, he nevertheless acted as "special counsel" to the Partnership and issued an opinion letter which Judge Owen characterized as "worthless."

The record demonstrates that Persky, Kayne, Sloane, Risher and Muh were in close communication. At the same meeting that counsel for Gross, Bleich and Donoghue told Persky, Risher and Muh that the transfer could not be conducted without their consent, Gross was told that if he wanted to avoid being sued he should go along with the transfer and convince Bleich and Donoghue to do so. Gross refused to comply and shortly after this meeting concluded Kayne and Sloane called Gross from California and renewed the threats. On January 23, Kayne met with Gross and again threatened him. Bleich testified that some time in January Risher threatened her with the Buckley claim in an attempt to coerce her consent. On February 3, 1971, the day after Persky had sent out the letter indicating that the transfer would be cancelled if Bleich did

24 Finley, Kumble argues that the opinion letter was immaterial because the condition of its issuance could have been waived by the Corporation and because Gross, Bleich and Donoghue did not rely on the letter. This argument simply misconceives the importance of the letter as one of the steps in the plot to gain control of the Partnership assets. Judge Owen found that the letter was an "essential document" to the closing and this finding is supported by the testimony of Robert D. Steefel, counsel to one of the limited partners; he testified that he and the other attorneys representing the limited partners stated at the closing that the transaction could not be completed without the opinion letter. Similarly, Muh testified that on the night of the closing Berkowitz told him "that we have to have an opinion letter." Thus, as a practical matter, it appears that the deal would not have gone through unless a letter of opinion was issued.

not consent, Kayne and Sloane brought suit in California. There was evidence that other threats were made as the closing date drew nearer but we think that the evidence we have summarized is sufficient to support Judge Owen's conclusion that Persky, Kayne, Risher, Muh and Sloane believed that the consent of Donoghue and Bleich was necessary to the transfer and conspired to coerce the necessary acquiescence. When this plan failed they proceeded with the transfer, as promoters, officers, and counsel to the Corporation, in knowing violation of the rights of Donoghue and Bleich.

As to the liability of the partners, the Partnership had been informed by Burak that the transfer could not be conducted without the consent of Bleich and Donoghue; Burak specifically discussed the matter with Andrew Newburger and Persky. Thereafter, Persky sent out a letter to counsel stating that if Bleich did not consent, the transfer would be cancelled. On the date of the closing Rosenman, Colin refused to issue an opinion letter stating that the Partnership had the authority to make the transfer. Judge Owen specifically rejected the argument that the partners simply went along with the transfer based on the advice of other counsel present. In this regard, it is significant that the record is devoid of any testimony by any of the defendant partners that they believed in the correctness of Persky's opinion and disbelieved the advice of their own counsel and that, in its final form, the transfer agreement provided that the Corporation accepted liability for the claims of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue. Judge Owen concluded that "the partners consenting did so as a matter of business judgment having been forgiven substantial capital arrears and hoping that the transfer to the Corporation would save their deeply threatened interests . . . they were prepared to accept the letter Persky proposed and delivered and the

risks of illegality which went with it as a deliberate business choice." We conclude that the findings of Judge Owen in this regard were not clearly erroneous.

A number of the additional defendants argue that even if the transfer violated section 98, judgment as to Gross on the first, second and fourth counterclaims must be reversed because he had no standing as a withdrawn general partner to complain of the violation. The additional defendants contend that section 98 protects only limited partners and that under the terms of the partnership agreement, the Partnership or its successor had the right to retain and use Gross' capital for a period of twelve months from the effective date of his withdrawal (until September 30, 1971). Gross contends that, even if this argument is correct, the finding of liability must be affirmed because the transfer and the events leading up to it constituted a breach of fiduciary duty, entitling him to a return of his capital interest in the Partnership. We agree.[25]

25 The parties have expended considerable effort disputing what Judge Owen actually found. The additional defendants contend that the award to Gross was based on a finding of conversion and not upon breach of fiduciary obligation. Although Judge Owen did not specify which allegations in defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims he was relying on, the theory of breach of fiduciary obligation was clearly presented to him. Judge Owen laid out in detail the conspiracy by the promoters to grasp control of the Partnership assets and found that the partners had violated their fiduciary duties to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue by permitting the conspiracy to reach fruition and lending themselves to its goals. See note 22, supra. Aside from this conclusion of law, we find that the facts as found by Judge Owen independently support a finding of breach of fiduciary obligation. Thus, even had Judge Owen not specifically found a breach of duty, Gross would not be barred from raising this claim on appeal. See, e.g., *Dandridge* v. *Williams*, 397 U.S. 471, 475 n.6 (1970) ("The prevailing party may, of course, assert in a reviewing court any ground in support of his judgment, whether or not that ground was relied upon or even considered by the trial court"); *Ajax Hardware Manufacturing Corp.* v. *Industrial Plants Corp.*, No. 75-7663, slip op. 4703, 4710 n.3 (2d Cir. July 13, 1977).

Essentially, the issue before Judge Owen was whether the misconduct on behalf of the partners was sufficient to entitle Gross to terminate his obligations under the partnership agreement and have his share of the transferred assets returned—that is, in effect, to have a decree of dissolution and an accounting effective February 11, 1971. See Partnership Law, §§ 62, 63; Crane and Bromberg, *Law of Partnership*, § 78(c)(1968); note 22, supra.

Although there is no set formulation of the fiduciary duties of partners, the main elements of the obligations owed by one partner to another have been defined as "utmost good faith, fairness, loyalty." Crane and Bromberg, supra, § 68, at 390. In *Meinhard* v. *Salmon*, 249 N.Y. 458 (1928), Chief Judge Cardozo described the obligations of co-partners as follows:

> Many forms of conduct permissible in a workaday world for those acting at arm's length, are forbidden to those bound by fiduciary ties. A trustee is held to something stricter than the morals of the market place. Not honesty alone, but the punctilio of an honor the most sensitive, is then the standard of behavior. As to this there has developed a tradition that is unbending and inveterate. Uncompromising rigidity has been the attitude of courts of equity when petitioned to undermine the rule of undivided loyalty by the "disintegrating erosion" of particular exceptions. Only thus has the level of conduct for fiduciaries been kept at a level higher than that trodden by the crowd.

Id. at 464 (citations omitted).

Further, although Gross withdrew from the Partnership, effective September 30, 1970, this did not terminate the fiduciary obligations of the partners to him; indeed, as a withdrawn general partner Gross no longer had any

voice in management, although his capital remained in the firm at the risk of the business and Gross continued to share in an allocated portion of the firm's profits and losses. Thus, we conclude that at least up to and perhaps after the transfer, the Partnership and its members owed to Gross the duties of good faith, fairness and loyalty in their dealings with him regarding the Partnership business. See, e.g., Partnership Law, § 43(1); *R. C. Gluck & Co., Inc.* v. *Tankel,* 24 Misc. 2d 841, 846 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1960), aff'd, 12 App. Div. 2d 339 (1st Dept. 1961); *Boxill* v. *Boxill,* 201 Misc. 386, 391 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1952); *Pearlstein* v. *Baff,* 60 N.Y.S.2d 713 (Sup. Ct. Queens County), rev'd on other grounds, 270 App. Div. 1043, modified, 271 App. Div. 834 (2d Dept. 1946), aff'd, 296 N.Y. 881 (1947).

Judge Owen found that the promoters threatened Gross with baseless litigation in order to force him to go along with the transfer. In making such threats Kayne, Sloane, Muh, Risher and Persky were acting in various capacities, such as agents of or counsel to the Partnership and promoters and future officers of the Corporation. On various occasions, members of the Partnership were either present while threats were made or were aware of such actions. Thus, at a meeting of the limited partners, general partners and subordinated lenders Persky circulated a copy of a complaint which falsely accused Gross of churning the Buckleys' account. See note 3, supra. The Partnership had cleared all of the Buckley transactions and, as Judge Owen found, had never raised any question as to their propriety; indeed, the director of compliance for the Partnership testified that after investigation he concluded that the churning claim was without merit and that he so informed Robert Stern, who agreed with him. The record indicates that members of the Partnership either knew or had reason to know that the Buckleys had never dealt with Gross, yet

even after this error was pointed out, no effort was made to correct the false allegation. In this regard, Judge Owen found that Persky, who at this time was acting as counsel for the Partnership, "not only did not care about the facts, he obviously did not *want* to know about them." The record also shows that as early as September 3, 1970, Kayne had stated in the presence of Frank and Richard Stern (general partners) that he intended to get a withdrawal of Gross' resignation "nicely or otherwise"; at this time, Kayne, Persky and the Sterns drew up a list of "grievances" and "threats" to be used in negotiations with Gross. Similarly, Ned Frank, another general partner, drew up a list of instances of alleged malfeasance by Gross. Gross was threatened with claims of malfeasance and six claims from the Frank list were asserted as counterclaims in this action; no proof was offered on four of these claims and the other two were dismissed by Judge Owen. See note 16, supra.

Although the use of threats and the assertion of these questionable claims against Gross may not constitute malicious prosecution, coercion or abuse of process, we find that they were inconsistent with the high standards of loyalty and fair dealing demanded of fiduciaries. Cf. *A. S. Rampell, Inc.* v. *Hyster Co.,* supra, 3 N.Y. 2d at 377; *Duane Jones Co., Inc.* v. *Burke,* 306 N.Y. 172, 187-89 (1954). We find no merit to the argument that Gross cannot complain of this treatment because he was attempting to use Bleich and Donoghue in order to gain special advantage. Gross was under no obligation to go along with a transfer he felt was being conducted in bad faith. It is understandable that he would seek to protect his sister and his secretary (both of whom followed him into the Newburger investment) from what he perceived as a plot to grasp the Partnership assets; indeed, Gross' apprehension was borne out by the

findings of the district court. Further, partners are not relieved of fiduciary duties by strained relations between them. Crane and Bromberg, supra, § 68 at 394.

The record indicates that as part of the February 11 transfer, the Corporation agreed that it would not seek to recover approximately twenty-five per cent of the outstanding capital arrears of certain general partners, which Judge Owen found amounted to one-half million dollars in debt forgiveness. Andrew Newburger deposed that the debt forgiveness was bargained for in negotiations with the promoters and that the general partners with deficit positions agreed that they "should get as much forgiveness as [they] could." Judge Owen found that the debt forgiveness, which was undertaken by several general partners and acquiesced in by the rest (Gross specifically objected to the forgiveness during negotiations, however), was the *quid pro quo* for consent to the transfer. We find that it was also a form of self-dealing in violation of the fiduciary obligations owed to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue. See, e.g., *Meinhard* v. *Salmon,* supra, 249 N.Y. at 468; *Executive Hotel Associates* v. *Elm Hotel Corporation,* supra; *In re Kohn's Estate,* 26 Misc. 2d 659, 663 (Sur. Ct. N.Y. County 1952), aff'd, 282 App. Div. 1045 (1st Dept. 1953).

In sum, although there are no New York cases precisely on point, we conclude that the partners in negotiating and conducting the transfer breached their fiduciary obligations to Gross and that the promoters and Persky, acting on behalf of the Partnership and the Corporation, induced and participated in this breach of duty; accordingly, we affirm Judge Owen's findings of liability on defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims.

We also reject Finley, Kumble's argument that it cannot be held liable for the acts of the Partnership and the Corporation. Under New York law an attorney generally cannot be held liable to third parties for actions taken in

furtherance of his role as counsel unless it is shown that he "did something either tortious in character or beyond the scope of his honorable employment." *Dallas* v. *Fassnacht,* 42 N.Y.S.2d 415, 418 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1943). Thus, while an attorney is privileged to give honest advice, even if erroneous, and generally is not responsible for the motives of his clients, admission to the bar does not create a license to act maliciously, fraudulently, or knowingly to tread upon the legal rights of others. See *Steinberg* v. *Guild,* 22 App. Div. 2d 775, 776 (1st Dept. 1964), aff'd, 16 N.Y.2d 791 (1965); *D. & C. Textile Corp.* v. *Rudin,* 41 Misc. 2d 916, 918-19 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1964); *Kasen* v. *Morrell,* 18 Misc. 2d 158, 162 (Sup. Ct. Kings County 1959). The issue here is simply whether Judge Owen was warranted in finding that Persky had violated this standard.

Judge Owen found that "[w]ithout question, Persky was at the heart of this entire matter, guiding the entire plan, carrying threats to the dissidents and knowingly counseling, advising and instituting baseless and fraudulent lawsuits to achieve the [promoters'] goal." Judge Owen's findings indicate that, *inter alia,* Persky was responsible for: (1) manipulating the settlement and assertion of the Buckley claim in bad faith; (2) threatening the defendants with the Buckley claim and other claims in bad faith; (3) naming Gross in the complaint as the customer's man with whom the Buckleys dealt in disregard of the truth, thereby needlessly vilifying Gross; (4) issuing a false opinion letter as "special counsel" to the Partnership, thereby furthering the transfer in violation of the rights of Bleich and Donoghue; and, (5) inducing and participating in the partners' breach of fiduciary obligation to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue. We find that the record supports the conclusion that Persky went "beyond the scope of his honorable employment" and the district court's finding of liability.

Damages. Finally, we turn to the subject of damages. In addition to awarding defendants what it found to be their capital interests, the court awarded Gross $50,000 in punitive damages. This was error.

In *Koufakis* v. *Carvel,* 425 F.2d 892 (2d Cir. 1970), we found that under New York law an award of punitive damages would not be proper where the wrong complained of was not "'aimed at the public generally,'" id. at 908, quoting *Walker* v. *Sheldon,* 10 N.Y.2d 401, 405 (1961), and where the possibility of punitive damages was not necessary to induce suit to right a wrong that would otherwise go unpunished. See *Big Seven Music Corp. and Adam VII, Ltd.* v. *Lennon,* No. 76-7454, slip op. 2847, 2865 (2d Cir. April 13, 1977); *Garrity* v. *Lyle Stuart, Inc.,* 40 N.Y.2d 354, 358 (1976). Judge Owen did not find either of these factors present nor can we on this record. See *Vinlis Construction Co., Inc.* v. *Roreck,* 27 N.Y.2d 687, 689 (1970). We can perceive no other basis for upholding this part of the judgment and, accordingly, the award of punitive damages must be reversed.

As the district court recognized, the sum of money to which the defendants were entitled was dependent upon what an accounting would show to be the capital interests of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue as of February 11, 1971. However, rather than ordering an accounting, the district court simply accepted the testimony of defendants' expert, Irving Lauterbach. Essentially, Lauterbach attacked the financial statement and schedule of partners' capital accounts prepared by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. on the ground that it inflated the Partnership's 1970 operating losses, thereby decreasing the amount of assets available for distribution. The district court apparently accepted each of Lauterbach's objections to specific losses attributed by Peat, Marwick to the 1970 financial year and adopted

Lauterbach's calculation of the defendants' interests with these items removed from the Partnership's balance sheet.

The Corporation and the additional defendants contend that Lauterbach's testimony was inherently inconsistent and in conflict with Judge Owen's findings; further, some of the additional defendants renew their contention that a proper accounting would have shown that the defendants had little or no capital interest in the Partnership. Although we note that at least in one significant instance Judge Owen's findings are inconsistent with Lauterbach's calculations,[26] we find it impossible to evaluate the Corporation and additional defendants' claims without more specific findings from the district court. It was incumbent upon the district court to resolve this dispute, which involves interpretation of the partnership agreement and a determination of the propriety of a number of additions to the 1970 operating losses, by making specific findings capable of review in this court. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a); *Rapisardi* v. *United Fruit Co.,* 441 F.2d 1308, 1312-13 (2d Cir. 1971); *Fuchstadt* v. *United States,* 434 F.2d 367, 369-70 (2d Cir. 1970). Further, we can find no support in the record for the district court's conclusion that the transfer destroyed the opportunity for an accounting. There is no evidence that any of the books or records of the Partnership necessary for an accounting were not available. Although we recognize the difficult position of the district court, which decided this case without the benefit of a transcript, we think the proper procedure here would have

26 In determining the capital interests of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue, Judge Owen specifically relied on the fact that the Partnership's "financial picture" would have been strengthened had the $500,000 in debt forgiveness been collected; however, according to Lauterbach's calculations, which were relied on by Judge Owen, after certain adjustments were made to decrease the 1970 operating losses, there would have been little or no capital arrears to collect.

been for Judge Owen to make findings, in the nature of an accounting, indicating the assets and liabilities of the Partnership, the capital interest of each defendant, and how these figures were arrived at; accordingly, we remand for this purpose. We leave it to the discretion of the district court on remand as to whether this determination can be made on the present record or whether further proceedings will be advisable.[27]

C. *The Antitrust (Ninth) Counterclaim*

In January 1971, Rafkind & Co., which was a competitor of the Partnership in the brokerage business in New York City, asked Gross to be a trader for the firm's own account. In accordance with NYSE Rule 345.18, which requires a thorough inquiry into the previous record and reputation of any prospective employee, Rafkind & Co. wrote to the Partnership requesting clearance to employ Gross as a "registered representative." The Partnership responded by threatening to enforce the covenant in the partnership articles which barred Gross from working as a trader at another firm before January 1972. Rafkind & Co. then withdrew its offer to Gross. On these facts, the district court found no antitrust violation. We agree.

In affirming the district court, we need not pass upon the general applicability of the federal antitrust laws to postemployment restraints. Although such issues have not often been raised in the federal courts, employee agreements not to compete are proper subjects for scrutiny under section 1 of the Sherman Act. When a company

27 In calculating Gross' share of the Partnership assets, Lauterbach did not include as part of the Partnership assets the value of the warrants claimed by Gross in his third counterclaim. Since we reverse the judgment for Gross on the third counterclaim, we would have to remand in any event for a determination of whether the value of the warrants should be included in determining defendants' capital interests in the Partnership and what effect this would have on their recovery.

interferes with free competition for one of its former employee's services, the market's ability to achieve the most economically efficient allocation of labor is impaired. See Blake, *Employee Agreements Not To Compete,* 73 Harv. L. Rev. 625, 627 (1960). Moreover, employee-noncompetition clauses can tie up industry expertise and experience and thereby forestall new entry.

In certain cases, postemployment restraints do serve legitimate business purposes: they prevent a departing employee from expropriating his employer's secrets and clientele. See Blake, supra at 651-74. Consequently, we have held that a per se ban on all such restrictive covenants would not be warranted. *Bradford* v. *New York Times Co.,* 501 F.2d 51, 60 (2d Cir. 1974). In *Bradford* we also expressed some concern over whether the federal antitrust laws should be brought to bear on employer-employee controversies which individually have only a small impact on commerce and which have traditionally been handled in state courts. See also *Capital Temporaries, Inc. of Hartford* v. *Olsten Corp.,* 506 F.2d 658, 666 (2d Cir. 1974). On the other hand, it has been argued that involvement of the federal courts is needed because widespread use of overbroad postemployment restrictions is causing serious anticompetitive harm to the national economy. See Goldschmid, *Antitrust's Neglected Stepchild: A Proposal for Dealing with Restrictive Covenants under Federal Law,* 73 Colum. L. Rev. 1193, 1206-07 (1973).

If section 1 of the Sherman Act were to be applied, two lines of inquiry seem relevant. First, there is the question of facial overbreadth: Will the restrictive covenant operate in circumstances where no valid business interest of the ex-employer is at stake? Restraints on postemployment competition that serve no legitimate purpose at the time they are adopted would be per se invalid. See generally *Northern Pacific Ry. Co.* v. *United States,* 356 U.S. 1, 5

(1958). Second, even if the clause is not overbroad per se, it might still be scrutinized for unreasonableness: Are the restrictions so burdensome that their anticompetitive purposes and effects outweigh their justifications? Restraints that fail this balancing test might be struck down under a rule of reason. See generally *Golden* v. *Kentile Floors, Inc.*, 512 F.2d 838, 844 (5th Cir. 1975); *United States* v. *Addyston Pipe & Steel Co.*, 85 F. 271, 281 (6th Cir. 1898), modified & aff'd, 175 U.S. 211 (1899); *Lektro-Vend Corp.* v. *Vendo Co.*, 403 F. Supp. 527, 532-33 (N.D. Ill. 1975), aff'd, 545 F.2d 1050 (7th Cir.), cert. granted, 429 U.S. 815 (1976) (No. 76-156).

We find no support in the record for Gross' claim on either of these possible theories. A brokerage firm has a legitimate interest in curtailing a former partner's freedom to handle customer accounts at competing firms in order to prevent him from taking their customers with him. Gross contends the noncompetition clause in this case was overbroad because it also prohibited him from serving simply as a trader for another firm. However, the record does not indicate that anyone at the Partnership was informed that Gross would not be handling customer accounts at Rafkind & Co. Indeed, in its initial letter to the Partnership, Rafkind & Co. announced that Gross was to be employed as a "registered representative," which, as defined in NYSE Rule 10, means a broker who trades for customers' accounts and not solely for the firm account. Thus, Gross has not proved that the Partnership knowingly enforced the arguably overbroad portion of the noncompetition clause. Nor did Gross show anticompetitive impact, industry practice, etc., such as might conceivably warrant a finding that the scope of the restriction enforced was unreasonable. Since Gross failed to prove the Partnership guilty of enforcing a restraint that was overbroad per se

or otherwise unreasonable, he failed to make out a case under any possible interpretation of the Sherman Act.

Gross also contends the district court erred in dismissing for lack of jurisdiction, prior to trial, his claim that the restrictive covenant violated state law. However, since we affirm the dismissal of Gross' federal antitrust claim, no principles of judicial economy, convenience, or fairness would now be served by a remand for further proceedings on the related state law issues. Regardless whether pendent jurisdiction once existed over the state law claim, there is no longer any reason for that claim to be adjudicated in federal court. At this point, the claim can be dealt with more appropriately by a state court. See *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs*, supra, 383 U.S. at 726-27 (1966); note 20, supra.

In summary, we affirm the dismissal of the Corporation's churning claim, the six counterclaims against Gross, and defendant's fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth counterclaims. We also affirm the district court's finding of liability on defendants' first, second and fourth counterclaims but reverse the award of punitive damages and remand for recomputation of damages. We reverse the judgment on defendant's third counterclaim and remand with instructions to dismiss this claim.

APPENDIX B

OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

71 Civ. 685

NEWBURGER, LOEB & CO., INC., as Assignee of Claims of David Buckley and Mary Buckley,

Plaintiff,

—against—

CHARLES GROSS, MABEL BLEICH, JEANNE DONOGHUE, and GROSS & CO.,

Defendants,

NEWBURGER, LOEB & CO., a New York Limited Partnership, ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, LEO STERN, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, JOHN F. SETTEL, HAROLD J. RICHARDS, SANFORD ROGGENBURG, ADOLPHUS ROGGENBURG, NED D. FRANK, ALEX AIXALA, FRED KAYNE, ROBERT MUH, PAUL RISHER, CHARLES SLOANE, ROBERT S. PERSKY, FINLEY, KUMBLE, UNDERBERG, PERSKY & ROTH, a Partnership, and LAWRENCE J. BERKOWITZ,

Additional Defendants on Counterclaims.

Opinion of the District Court

OWEN, District Judge

This action was tried over a period of seven weeks. It began as a "three weeks" jury trial, but by stipulation ended as a bench trial as the summer slipped away and the jury became restive. While the issues are varied, they center upon the activities of Charles Gross, a sometime partner in Newburger, Loeb & Co., a brokerage partnership (hereinafter "the Partnership") and his opposition to the transfer of its assets to a proposed successor corporation, Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc. (hereinafter "the Corporation") in 1971.

The action is in this Court because the Corporation first alleged a "churning" claim[1] against Gross & Co. and partners Charles Gross,[2] Mabel Bleich, and Gross' sister, Jeanne Donoghue.[3] This action was brought by the Corporation as the assignee of David Buckley and Mary Buckley, who had had accounts with Gross & Co. prior to its becoming inactive and Charles Gross becoming a partner of the Newburger partnership.

Thereafter, Gross, Bleich and Donoghue counterclaimed, alleging non-federal causes of action against the Partnership and others brought in as additional defendants on the said counterclaims. These additional defendants are cer-

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[1] *See Hecht* v. *Harris, Upham & Co.*, 430 F.2d 1202 (9th Cir. 1970).

[2] The complaint alleges Gross to be the partner with whom Buckley dealt. It is the undisputed fact that Buckley dealt only with Charles Jordan, another partner at Gross & Co. While this pleader's error has certain evidentiary significance discussed hereafter, I deal with the claims herein as if Jordan had been alleged instead.

[3] Jean Donoghue was in fact added to the first pleading by a subsequent amendment.

Opinion of the District Court

tain partners of the Partnership,[4] the promotors and thereafter principal officers of the new Corporation (hereinafter sometimes called the "new team"),[5] a large investor in the Corporation, Alex Aixala,[6] the law firm today known as Finley, Kumble, Heine, Underberg & Grutman,[7] and Robert Persky, its then partner. The essential allegations of the Gross, Bleich and Donoghue claims are that the partners wrongfully transferred the assets of the Partnership to the Corporation without the consent of limited partners Bleich and Donoghue, and that the partners, the said promotors, and Finley, Kumble and its partner, Robert Persky, entered into a conspiracy, which conspiracy was intended to and did in fact injure Gross, Bleich and Donoghue in their property in connection with the said transfer of assets and because of their opposition to it.

Finally, on the third and last pleading round, the Partnership and the defendants on counterclaims asserted non-federal "counterclaims" against Gross, consisting in the main of allegations of malfeasance while the managing partner of the Partnership.

While the details are extensive,[8] the overall thrust of the case is simple.

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[4] Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Leo Stern, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, John F. Settel, Harold J. Richards, Sanford Roggenburg, Adolphus Roggenburg, and Ned D. Frank.

[5] Fred Kayne, Robert Muh, Paul Risher, Charles Sloane and Lawrence J. Berkowitz.

[6] The case against Aixala was dismissed at the close of defendants' proof by the Court.

[7] Then known as Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky & Roth.

[8] It should be noted that no party ordered a transcript herein. The Court in arriving at its conclusions relies on its own notes and those of a courtroom observer employed by certain additional defendants taken over the seven weeks of trial.

Taking first the allegations of the complaint, plaintiff Corporation alleges that Gross & Co. and partners Charles Gross and Mabel Bleich and Jeanne Donoghue wrongfully induced and failed to supervise certain extensive transactions in the brokerage accounts of one David Buckley and his wife Mary from April 1962 until August 1966. It is alleged that the accounts were excessively traded primarily for the purpose of generating commissions to Gross & Co.,[9] a violation of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act and Regulation 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as a violation of the common law duties owed by Gross & Co. and its partners to the Buckleys.

The accounts were margin accounts with the Partnership through which Gross & Co. cleared. One Charles Jordan was the Gross & Co. customer's man with whom Buckley dealt. On paper the accounts were highly profitable until trading was suspended for a lengthy period on a highly speculative issue in which Buckley had heavily invested. This put the accounts $332,000 in the red with the Partnership. The Partnership, after an extensive delay, endeavored to collect its loss, but was met with a threat of bankruptcy by Buckley and his wife if the collection efforts were pressed, together with a proposal of a $50,000 settlement[10] if the claims could be totally resolved. At some later point, over four years after the last transaction, the Partnership commenced an arbitration against the Buckleys for the $332,000 arrears and for the first time the Buckleys asserted

[9] Gross & Co. cleared all its transactions through Newburger, Loeb & Co. The latter, having an overview of all these trades, never raised any question as to their propriety.

[10] The money was apparently to come from Buckley's father, a successful executive.

a churning claim in the amount of $75,000 by way of counterclaim. The arbitration never took place and the case was settled for the said $50,000, in addition to which the Partnership took the assignment of any claim the Buckleys might have had against Gross & Co. The Partnership thereafter appears to have assigned that claim to the successor Corporation, which filed the churning claim in this Court.

Having carefully considered the evidence, it is clear that while there were a great number of transactions over a three year period, they were motivated by the desire of David Buckley, the son of a very successful father, to make his own name and fortune in the market by profitable speculation. He was a thoroughly knowledgeable young man as to the market. He read securities publications to keep himself informed. The accounts were non-discretionary, and Buckley had to and did authorize every transaction. He proposed some of the transactions and the vast majority of the transactions proposed by Jordan he declined. The statistical "chart" of the trades which Buckley prepared, and which was somewhat misleading and subject to question, I do not find persuasive of a "churning" claim when viewed, among other things, against Buckley's control of the accounts, his other and earlier accounts with other brokers, his friends in the field with whom he consulted, his studying of financial publications and his desire to make it on his own, albeit with his father's money. I therefore have no question that the churning claim has not been proved and find for the defendants, dismissing the plaintiff's 1st, 2nd and 4th causes of action. *Hecht* v. *Harris, Upham & Co.*, *supra*. The 3rd cause of action was heretofore dismissed by Judge Ward on motion. There being no

violation on the part of defendants on the merits, the 5th cause of action for plaintiff's counsel fees is necessarily dismissed.

That brings the Court to the second round of allegations, the first, second and fourth counterclaims alleged in the amended answer by Gross, Bleich and Donoghue, which are at the heart of this proceeding.[1] The first counterclaim alleges as to plaintiff Partnership, the Corporation and all the defendants named as additional defendants on counterclaims the folowing: that the transfer of the Newburger partnership assets to the Newburger Corporation without the consent of Mabel Bleich or Jeanne Donoghue, limited partners in good standing, was in violation of §98 of the Partnership Law of the State of New York and that Gross, Bleich and Donoghue are entitled to damages by reason thereof.

Section 98 of the Partnership Law provides as follows:

> "(1) A general partner shall have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of a partner in a partnership without limited partners, except that without the written consent or ratification of the specific act by all the limited partners, a general partner or all of the general partners have no authority to
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> * * * * *

[1] Defendants alleged eight counterclaims. Judge Ward held only the first, second and fourth to be "compulsory counterclaims," the remainder being maintainable only to the extent they constituted a set-off. Since I find for the defendants on the plaintiff's causes of action, *supra*, I need not and do not consider the counterclaims constituting merely set-offs.

> "(b) Do any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership."

The factual background is as follows. In July 1969, Charles Gross, who was a partner in Gross & Co., with space on the Newburger Loeb floor and clearing through it, was approached with the idea of becoming a partner of the Partnership and agreed to do so, terminating the operation of Gross & Co. He became a general partner with an initial investment in excess of $400,000 and his sister, Mrs. Donoghue, and Mabel Bleich, former partners in Gross & Co., became limited partners of Newburger Loeb to the extent of $75,000 apiece.

Months passed and Gross was asked to and did become the managing partner of the Partnership. Out of a feeling of confidence in the operation, he thereupon invested another $400,000. As with many Wall Street brokerage firms, however, the Partnership was not prepared for the record keeping problems caused by the greatly increased volume of transactions in the late 1960's, causing the "back office crunch," which damaged or destroyed many firms failing to meet the capital requirements with the New York Stock Exchange. Whether Charles Gross was quite up to the management of a firm of this size with these problems, I need not decide. In any event, as a result of accumulated problems and pressures and the "back office crunch," after approximately one year under Gross' aegis, the firm came to a point in the summer of 1970 when it was realized that there should be new and more vigorous management. Fred Kayne, who was a partner and had managed the Los Angeles office, and certain younger outsiders became more and more involved in the overall op-

eration of the firm. The pressures upon Gross thereafter caused him to resign as managing partner and, being dissatisfied with what he saw as the quality of the new managers, Gross decided to withdraw as a partner and gave notice thereof in July 1970, becoming a "withdrawn general partner" with his capital however remaining at the risk of the firm for an additional twelve months pursuant to the partnership agreement.

During the fall of 1970, as the firm's position worsened, a power struggle commenced which eventually resulted in a fairly unified front by the often antagonistic members of the new team. The new team, consisting of Sloane, Kayne, Muh, Risher and Berkowits, guided and counseled by Robert Persky of the firm of Finley Kumble, saw themselves in a position to take over control of the old firm, reconstituting it as a corporation with the possibility of substantial rewards for a small investment.[11] To achieve this end, various problems had to be solved by the new team. Among these was the obtaining of the consent of the general partners of the Partnership to a transfer of the assets. This was accomplished in major measure by a "forgiveness" of some $500,000 of partners' capital arrears which had not been paid in.[12] Another major problem, that of new capital, was resolved when Persky put Alex Aixala into the picture with a loan of $1,000,000 secured by his wife's Biccardi Rum stock in a virtually risk free situation.[13] Another "problem" was to get back into the

[11] They were correct in this appraisal. Kayne sold his $10,000 investment a year later for $400,000.

[12] Gross was not only fully paid up, but had an additional $400,000 in the firm; *see* p. 8, *supra*.

[13] Aixala got his entire $1,000,000 out within a relatively short period of time.

treasury of the Partnership for eventual transfer to the Corporation certain warrants and rights in the Partnership name, title to which had been lawfully transferred to the partners as an "in kind" distribution of income. This was accomplished by the simple act of seizure of the certificates themselves, and their sequestration in the hands of the new team.[14] Another problem was to minimize any outflow of cash to dissidents, principally Gross and limited partners Jeanne Donoghue and Mabel Bleich.

The new team was aware that limited partners Bleich and Donoghue were owed $75,000 apiece absent any setoffs that could be asserted against them. At one point, in working on their various problems, the new team determined to pay Mrs. Donoghue her $75,000 to get her out of the picture,[15] while expecting Miss Bleich to convert her $75,000 Partnership interest to one of stock ownership in the new Corporation.

The "problem" of Charles Gross was a more difficult one. Gross took the position that as a withdrawn general partner, there could be no transfer of the Partnership assets to a corporation without his consent, or, alternatively, return of his capital as it might be established at the time. Conversely, while the new team was bringing in new capital, it obviously did not want to simultaneously pay out any substantial monies to Gross. The way to deal with Gross, the new team determined, was to threaten him with prospective or actual litigation which

[14] Kayne's explanation of his letter directing this seizure was thoroughly unconvincing.

[15] Apparently, the new team, recognizing that Mrs. Donoghue lived in Australia, felt she was too far away to deal with effectively, and it was therefore easier to buy her out.

would either coerce him into going along with their plans or, if that failed, would give them a basis for refusing to pay him. Sloane and Kayne threatened to institute a lawsuit against him in California.[17] Persky, in an unusual move, settled the Partnership's $332,000 suit against Buckley (which included Buckley's $75,000 churning counterclaim) for $50,000 and took an assignment of the said churning claim. He then prepared a complaint alleging $250,000 damages[18] for churning in federal court against Charles Gross, erroneously alleging him to have been the customer's man with whom the Buckleys dealt.[19]

The new team also obtained from one Ned Frank, a Partnership partner, now deceased, and highly antagonistic

[17] This action involved an alleged fraudulent inducement to Kayne to become a partner in Newburger Loeb with an investment of $50,000. The manner in which the damages became $3,000,000 is not clear and I conclude it was an *in terrorem* figure. The action was dismissed in Federal Court and sent to arbitration before the New York Stock Exchange. Before the Exchange, Gross was completely vindicated.

[18] Finley Kumble's triple inflation of the Buckley claim when asserted against Gross was "justified" by a then associate of the firm on the trial by a barely arguable theory coupled with the observation that the defendant has the burden of proving the plaintiff wrong.

[19] When this clear error was later pointed out to the Finley Kumble (Persky's) firm, it never bothered to execute a stipulation to correct it nor add the actual customer's man, Jordan, as a party to the action. The Finley Kumble partner involved "just could not get around to it." One can conclude the action was serving its purpose by its mere existence. I regard it as also significant on the question of *bona fides* that Persky, who represented the Partnership, never bothered to speak to Gross, still a partner, before bringing a fraud action against him on the sole basis of allegations in an arbitration by a customer. Persky not only did not care about the facts, he obviously did not *want* to know about them. This is a clear violation of Rule 11, Fed.R. Civ.P. requiring "good ground for the assertion of a pleading."

to Gross, a list of some twenty alleged instances of malfeasance by Gross while he was managing partner. Gross was threatened with suit as to these. Six were in fact later asserted against him in this litigation.[20]

Further, Gross having withdrawn as general partner, and having no source of income, was looking for new employment and had an opportunity to become a trader with the firm of Rafkind & Co. Trading was an area in which Gross was known by all to be very experienced. While there was a non-competition clause which the new team had the legal right to assert, there was no economic justification for so doing other than using this as a further club against Gross. This is what the new team did. It was suggested to Gross that if he went along with them, they would free him to engage in trading activities with Rafkind. He did not and they did not.

The direct and circumstantial proof is quite clear that all the foregoing was participated in by all the members of the new team[21] acting out of the single motive to force Gross into accepting the new team's dictates. Gross, however, did not succumb to these threats and promises. He early formed a dislike for the new team and wanted no association with them. Thus, when the new team eventually proposed to transfer the Partnership assets to the Corporation, Gross would have none of it, and insisted that

[20] No proof was offered on four. The remaining two were without merit, *see* pp. 20-22, *infra*.

[21] The proof as to Berkowitz' participation was substantially weaker than as to the others. While he participated in the Rafkind matter and, to some minor degree in the Buckley case, he does not appear to have participated in any threats to Gross with others of the new team. I therefore dismiss as to Berkowitz.

he be paid his share of the capital and eventually Bleich and Donoghue similarly insisted that they be paid their $75,000 limited partnership contribution, else there would be no consent by any of them to the proposed transfer. In this regard, they were relying upon Section 98 of the Partnership Law, *see* p. 8, *supra*. The new team, aware of the impact of Section 98, announced at one point that it would have to abandon the transfer if all consents could not be obtained (*see* Persky's letter n.23, *infra*), and took the position that they were unable to make the appropriate payments. Gross, Bleich and Donoghue, rejecting this self-serving gloomy statement of the financial picture, took the position that were the Partnership to be liquidated, even up to the date of the transfer to the Corporation, there would be assets available on such a liquidation to pay them and that they insisted upon their right to a dissolution and an accounting, if necessary, under the Partnership Law.

Events were complicated by the fact that in early February 1971, the Partnership was in such violation of the Stock Exchange's requirement of minimum capital that the Exchange threatened to close the Partnership down on February 12, 1971 if it had not raised sufficient additional capital by February 11. Given this, the new team increased the pressures upon Gross to go along with the deal. Persky had typed up and exhibited the proposed Buckley complaint to Gross. Kayne and Sloane instituted the $3,000,000 action against him in California, and Persky threatened him with the Frank "list" of malfeasances—all to no avail. The new team nevertheless went forward. It had obtained the consents of the other partners to

the transfer by forgiveness of substantial capital arrears. It had Aixala available with his $1,000,000 and was ready with small personal investments and the willingness to capitalize on them. A closing was arranged.

An essential document to be presented at this closing was a letter by counsel to the Partnership,[22] the seller, that the transaction was a lawful one under New York law. Two days before the closing, seller's counsel advised an associate of the Finley Kumble firm that absent Bleich and Donoghue's signatures as limited partners, it could not give the necessary opinion letter in the light of Section 98. It is reasonable to assume that this advice was passed on to Persky who prepared himself to deal with the situation by having some alleged "research" done. At the time of closing, he professed astonishment when the letter was not forthcoming and although he was attorney for the buyer (the new Corporation), he immediately announced himself willing as "special counsel" to give such a letter on behalf of the seller, contradicting his earlier view.[23] The seller's partners and their lawyer present at

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[22] The firm of Rosenman, Colin, Kaye, Petschek, Freund & Emil.

[23] Persky earlier had unequivocally expressed in writing his own view that the signatures of Bleich and Donoghue were essential to the transfer. In his letter to all counsel of February 2, 1971, he stated:

> "Mabel Bleich has informed us by letter dated February 1, 1971, from her attorneys, Golenbock and Barell, that she has withdrawn from the reorganization of Newburger, Loeb & Co.
>
> • • • • •
>
> "Unless we are advised in writing that Miss Bleich will consent to the reorganization on or before 4:00 P.M. on Thursday, February 4, 1971, our plans to close on February 11, 1971 will be cancelled . . . ."

the closing went along with this proposal, apparently as a matter of business judgment,[24] and the closing went through. Gross, Bleich and Donoghue, who were not present, were never consulted and their interests were disregarded. The spurious as well as "thrice inflated" Buckley claim was asserted against all three and the baseless Kayne action was pressed against Gross as devices to justify the Corporation's refusal to pay any of them any sums of money. This action, with its various ramifications, including the belated assertion as counterclaims of six of the meritless Frank claims, *see* pp. 29-22 *infra*, followed.

I find there was a deliberate plan by Messrs. Sloane, Kayne, Muh, Risher and Persky to injure Gross, Bleich and Donoghue as part of their steps to take over the new operation on a shoestring and directly enrich themselves; Persky, by getting a new client for himself and his firm. Various threats were made which are significant. Sloane threatened Gross on the telephone, Kayne threatened him at a luncheon meeting; Persky threatened him at a meeting with counsel. Present at that meeting were Risher and Muh. Indeed, the events in the ten minutes following that latter meeting with Gross are highly illuminative. Persky, Risher and Muh immediately went to the lobby.

[24] It was argued before me that this "going along" was some evidence of the opinion of independent counsel at the closing that the closing *could* proceed absent the required consents under Section 98. I do not find this to be the case. I find that the partners consenting did so as a matter of business judgment having been forgiven substantial capital arrears and hoping that the transfer to the Corporation would save their deeply threatened interests in the continuing Newburger operation. I conclude that they were prepared to accept the letter Persky proposed and delivered and the risks of illegality which went with it as a deliberate business choice.

There, Persky called Kayne in California, reporting that his threats had no success. Kayne immediately called Sloane and Sloane immediately called Gross angrily, saying: "I've lost money here. If you kill the deal, you'll be sued for a long time." It is further significant that Persky, Kayne and Sloane all at various times threatened Gross with suit. Risher spoke to Mabel Bleich telling her if she did not go along she and Gross would be sorry, and threatened the Buckley claim. He made her cry.

I find that all of them were actively participating, knowing what each was doing and hoping to reap substantial benefits from this joint conduct. I find that the partners of the Partnership, although motivated by their desires to save their investments in the operation, lent themselves to the goals of this conspiracy by affirmatively permitting the Partnership to transfer its assets to the Corporation in violation of Section 98 of the Partnership Law and in violation of their fiduciary duties to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue as other partners, and by their knowing acquiescence in the use by the new team of the various baseless litigation threats against Gross.

Finding as I do that there was a conspiracy by the defendant members of the Partnership[25] and the new team (except Berkowitz) as officers of the Corporation[26] and Persky to injure Gross, Bleich and Donoghue in their interests in the Partnership, I find that each is individually

[25] Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Leon Stern, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, John F. Settel, Harold J. Richard, Sanford Roggenburg, Adolphus Roggenburg and Ned D. Frank.

[26] Fred Kayne, Robert Muh, Paul Risher, Charles Sloane.

and collectively liable, as is Finley Kumble, Persky's firm, to Gross, Bleich and Donoghue for the damages sustained by their conduct.

Newburger, Loeb Corp., in its reply, asserted six "counterclaims" against Gross. These were Paragraphs 55 through 93 of the reply. Four of them (the second, fourth, fifth and sixth) were abandoned at the trial, plaintiff offering no proof thereof. Of the two remaining, the first alleges that Gross had a trading account for which he secretly and wrongfully took partnership funds and secretly traded to the damage of the Partnership in the sum of $148,000. The entire support for these allegations comes from the testimony of one Edmund Rubin who, it is clear, was a disgruntled former partner of Gross'. Rubin's testimony was sketchy and weak in any event. I find it to be false in all material aspects for it was completely contradicted, not only by other partners (they, too, it should be noted, having no love of Gross), but also by contemporaneous partnership records. I find Gross' trading, as alleged, was authorized by and known to the executive committee. To the extent that it was kept confidential within the firm, it was established that the purpose of this was to prevent gossip on Wall Street as to what Gross, well known as a skillful trader, was buying for the Newburger Loeb account which would have affected the market in those stocks. I dismiss the plaintiff's first counterclaim.

The third counterclaim charges that during the "back office crunch" on Wall Street in 1970, Gross, as managing partner, knowingly caused the Partnership to submit false answers to the New York Stock Exchange in response to

certain Special Operating Questionnaires. Certain erroneous answers were indeed filed over the signature of Gross and another partner and the Partnership was fined $50,000 therefor. However, I find that Gross—not a "back office partner"—had no personal awareness of the errors in the answers occasioning the fine. Absent this, there can be no personal responsibility to the Partnership. I dismiss the third and remaining counterclaim, thus disposing of all the "counterclaims" raised by plaintiff.

Turning to the question of damages, the various groups of participants must be treated separately. This is because there are basically three areas of damage with different participants in each. Those areas are (1) the conversion of the capital of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue, (2) the conversion of Gross' "in kind" securities, and (3) punitive damages.

There is absolutely no question that all other things being equal, Miss Bleich and Mrs. Donoghue were entitled to the return of their investment of $75,000 each.[27] The amount of capital owing to Gross as of February 11, 1971, however, depends upon what an accounting would have then shown or today shows with a fair degree of certainty was owing to him on that date. Plaintiff and additional defendants on counterclaims argue that an accounting would have shown that no monies would have been available to pay Gross, Bleich or Donoghue any sums had there been an accounting on February 11, 1971. They base this on certain Peat Marwick figures in the relevant time period. I find, however, to the contrary. One Irving Lauter-

[27] Certain defendants even acknowledged this in a pre-trial memorandum of law.

bach, an accountant, testified in detail as to the said Peat Marwick figures and convincingly demonstrated that those figures were wholly inaccurate by reason of write-offs wrongfully attributed to the period in question. An improperly low figure was thus accomplished by members of the new team telling Peat Marwick what to put in the statement, which Peat Marwick accepted without further inquiry. Removing these items from the Corporation's balance sheet, as Lauterbach demonstrated was proper, I conclude that there would have been sufficient assets in the Partnership as of February 11, 1971 to pay Bleich and Donoghue each the return of their $75,000 investment,[50] plus accrued interest, and further, that Gross' capital interest due and payable as of that date was $337,921.[50]

In arriving at the foregoing conclusion, I am fortified by the fact that the new team had forgiven certain partners over $500,000 in capital arrears, which sums or portions thereof, had they been collected, would obviously have strengthened the financial picture even further, providing monies from which to pay Gross, Bleich and Donoghue. Further, the Corporation assumed the liabilities of the Partnership and is in any event equally responsible for the said amounts, which it could have paid from the Aixala

[50] Additional support for this is found in the fact mentioned elsewhere that the new team was willing to pay Mrs. Donoghue her $75,000 for her consent shortly before the closing.

[50] It is argued that the Partnership was "up against the wall" by reason of the New York Stock Exchange's ultimatum and that this justified a violation of the clear language of Partnership Law Section 98, *supra*, as against a dissident minority. I reject this argument. Section 98, as I view it, is designed to prevent this very type of riding roughshod over minority interests, thus guaranteeing them protection.

$1,000,000. Similarly, the partners of the Partnership, by wrongfully permitting the transfer of the assets to the Corporation in knowing contravention of Partnership Law Section 98,[50] destroyed the opportunity for an accounting which could have revealed the amounts I find to have been owing, and damaged Gross, Bleich and Donoghue accordingly. This is especially egregious, given the large amounts of capital forgiveness by which they were "induced" to go along.

Also, similarly, by causing the transfer to take place in knowing violation of Section 98, the members of the new team are individually liable for this damage. Without question, Persky was at the heart of this entire matter, guiding the entire plan, carrying threats to the dissidents and knowingly counseling, advising and instituting baseless and fraudulent lawsuits to achieve the new team's goal, or for specific remuneration,[51] and to obtain a lucrative client for his firm. Unquestionably, Persky's firm is responsible for his actions.[52]

The members of the new team, by conspiring to effect the transfer of the assets to their new corporation to the damage of Gross, Bleich and Donoghue are also liable individually for the conversion damages specified.

[50] They were aware the Rosenman firm had refused to give the necessary opinion.

[51] Finley Kumble records as to fees paid by anyone connected with the matter have vanished. I conclude that these were embarrassingly large.

[52] Persky testified at the trial, and certain others of the firm testified also in support of his and the firm's actions, *see* p. 13, *supra*. I find the said supporting testimony distressingly unsatisfying.

Turning to the matter of the conversion of Gross' "in kind" securities, there is no question that ownership of certain warrants to buy stock in Geon Industries, Inc. and Computer Softwear Systems, Inc. had vested in Gross as an in-kind distribution of Partnership profits in August of 1970, the certificates in the firm's name remaining in the partnership safe. It is undisputed that Kayne wrote a letter to Risher, with copy to Persky, directing him to physically take possession of those certificates and put them in "the vault of one of our own banks." This purloining was accomplished and Gross was stripped of his securities.

It is well established that the measure of damages in such a case is the greater of the following: (1) the value at the date of conversion, (2) the profits received by the corporation in connection with its disposition of these securities, or (3) the highest value of these securities at any reasonable time after conversion. *In Re Salmon Weed & Co.*, 53 F.2d 335, 341 (2d Cir. 1931); *Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.* v. *Walston & Co. Inc.*, 22 N.Y.2d 672 (1968); *Mayer* v. *Monzo*, 221 N.Y. 442, 446 (1917); *German* v. *Snedeker, et al.*, 13 N.Y. Supp. 2d 237 (1937). It appears that the highest value of Geon in a reasonable period after the conversion (March 1972) was $42.25 a share. The exercise price of the warrant at that time was $6.875, leaving a per share profit of $35.375, for a total of Gross' shares of $58,000 damages. As to Computer Softwear, the highest price was reached in March 1973, still not an unreasonable period, and figured similarly, Gross' share of the profits attributable to him would have been $75,803. I find Kayne, Risher, Persky and his firm, Finley Kumble, responsible for the said damage due to this wilful conversion.

Next, I turn to the subject of punitive damages. The new team and Persky—not only counsel thereto, but one of its actors and spokesmen—asserted numerous threats against Gross to coerce his acquiescence and that of his sister and colleague. These parties knowingly commenced baseless actions against him and Bleich and Donoghue to stand off payment. Persky, among others, made it clear to Gross that if he did not go along with the new team, he would be tied up in litigation for a long time and injured in his livelihood. Persky solicited claims from partner Ned Frank to use as threats against Gross.[9] All were baseless, *see* pp. 20-22 *supra*. These claims and attendant vilification were solely used as bargaining tools against Gross, which he had the personal courage, fortified by the courage and determination of his counsel, to oppose over long years.

Further, there was the deliberate purloining of Gross' warrants, and finally there was the knowing transfer by the new team, counseled by Persky, of Partnership assets in clear disregard of Section 98 and based upon Persky's worthless opinion letter; the various filings of baseless claims in this and other courts to justify "nonpayment";[10]

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[9] Gross claims that the new team destroyed the Rafkind opportunity, *see* p. 11, *supra*. I cannot conclude by a clear preponderance of the evidence that this gives rise to a cause of action for damages, and I dismiss the claim. The facts embodied in the claim, however, are in my opinion additional evidence of the new team's basic unified stance of favoring or threatening Gross depending upon whether they thought he was opposing their takeover or not.

[10] Not to mention the new team's efforts through the furnishing of misinformation to Peat Marwick to create a misleadingly low balance sheet.

and the wrongful forgiveness of over one half million dollars in partners' capital arrears, all of which required Gross, Bleich and Donoghue to obtain counsel to prepare and try a seven weeks' case to collect money obviously due after an accounting in 1971.

The foregoing gross departure from moral behavior and utter, malicious disregard of another's rights entitles Gross, who was the prime subject of the vilification and baseless suits and who carried virtually the entire laboring oar here to punitive damages against the new team (except Berkowitz), Persky and Finley Kumble in the sum of $50,000."

In sum, I find (1) in favor of defendant Gross and against plaintiff and each of the additional defendants on counterclaims (except Berkowitz) on the first, second and fourth counterclaims in the sum of $337,921.00 plus interest since February 11, 1971 by reason of the wrongful conversion of his capital, and (2) in favor of defendant Gross against each of the new team (except Berkowitz) and Persky and Finley Kumble in the sum of $134,171.75 for the wrongful conversion by said parties of Gross' "in kind" securities." Further, I find in favor of defendant Gross

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" *See, e.g.*, Reynolds v. Pegler, 223 F.2d 429 (2d Cir. 1955); Farowitz v. Associated Musicians, 241 F.Supp. 895 (S.D.N.Y. 1965); *see* also Mid-Continent Telephone Corp. v. Home Telephone Co., 319 F.Supp. 1176 (N.D. Mass. 1970).

" This item of damage is arguably pleaded in Paragraph 44 of the amended answer. In any event, the issue was fully litigated and the pleadings are hereby amended to conform with that proof in accordance with a motion made by Gross' counsel at the close of the trial.

and against the new team (except Berkowitz) and Persky and Finley Kumble in the sum of $50,000 as punitive damages for their deliberately wrongful conduct herein.

I further find in favor of each of the defendants Jeanne Donoghue and Mabel Bleich against plaintiff and each additional defendant on counterclaim (except Berkowitz) in the sum of $76,868.75," together with interest thereon from December 31, 1970, for the wrongful conversion of the capital contribution of each.

All remaining claims of all parties are hereby dismissed.

The foregoing constitutes the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law and is so ordered. Submit judgment on ten days' notice.

RICHARD OWEN
United States District Judge

July 7, 1976.

" $1,868.75 interest was already owing on each of these defendants' contributions to capital as of December 31, 1970.

APPENDIX C

JUDGMENT OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

At a stated Term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the United States Courthouse in the City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

Present:

HON. J. EDWARD LUMBARD,
HON. THOMAS J. MESKILL,
Circuit Judges,
HON. WILLIAM J. JAMESON,
District Judge.

76-7476	76-7494
76-7486	76-7495
76-7488	76-7499
76-7489	76-7500

NEWBURGER, LOEB & CO., INC., as Assignee of Claims of DAVID BUCKLEY and MARY BUCKLEY,

Plaintiff-Appellant-Cross Appellee,

—v.—

CHARLES GROSS, MABEL BLEICH, GROSS & CO., and JEANNE DONOGHUE,

Defendants-Appellees-Cross Appellants,

U.S. Court of Appeals Judgment

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., a New York Ltd., Partnership, ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, LEO STERN, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, JOHN F. SETTEL, HAROLD J. RICHARDS, SANFORD ROGGENBURG, ADOLPHUS ROGGENBURG, NED D. FRANK, ALEX AIXALA, FRED KAYNE, ROBERT MUH, PAUL RISHER, CHARLES SLOANE, ROBERT S. PERSKY, FINLEY, KUMBLE, UNDERBERG, PERSKY & ROTH, a Partnership, and LAWRENCE J. BERKOWITZ,

Additional Defendants on Counterclaims,

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, ROBERT S. PERSKY, WALTER D. STERN, ROBERT L. STERN, ROBERT MUH, CHARLES SLOANE, FRED KAYNE, PAUL D. RISHER, FINLAY, KUMBLE, WAGNER, HEINE, UNDERBERG & GRUTMAN, a Partnership, (formerly known as Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky, Roth Finley, Kumble, Heine, Underberg & Grutman),

Additional Defendants on Counterclaim-Appellants-Cross Appellee.

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of record from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and was argued by counsel.

ON CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, it is now hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the judgment of said District Court be and it hereby is affirmed in part, reversed in part

U.S. Court of Appeals Judgment

and the action be and it hereby is remanded to said District Court for further proceedings in accordance with the opinion of this court.

A. DANIEL FUSARO,
Clerk.

BY ARTHUR HELLER,
Deputy Clerk.

JUDGMENT ENTERED—9/26/77

RAYMOND F. BURGHARDT,
Clerk.

A true copy,
A. DANIEL FUSARO,
Clerk.

APPENDIX D

JUDGMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

71 Civ. 685 (RO)

Judgment #76,805

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., INC. as Assignee of Claims of DAVID BUCKLEY and MARY BUCKLEY,

Plaintiff,

—against—

CHARLES GROSS, MABEL BLEICH, GROSS & Co., and JEANNE DONOGHUE,

Defendants,

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., a New York Limited Partnership, ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, RICHARD D. STERN, WALTER D. STERN, and ROBERT L. STERN as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, JOHN F. SETTEL, HAROLD J. RICHARDS, SANFORD ROGGENBURG, HARRY B. FRANK and JEROME TARNOFF as Executors of the Estate of NED D. FRANK, FRED KAYNE, ROBERT MUH, PAUL RISHER, CHARLES SLOANE, ROBERT S. PERSKY, FINLEY, KUMBLE, WAGNER, HEINE, UNDERBERG & GRUTMAN, a Partnership, (formerly known as Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky & Roth and Finley, Kumble, Heine, Underberg & Grutman) and LAWRENCE J. BERKOWITZ,

Additional Defendants on Counterclaims.

District Court Judgment

This action came on for trial before the Court, and the issues having been duly tried and the decision having been duly rendered, it is

ORDERED and ADJUDGED as follows:

1. That the complaint and each of the six "counterclaims" asserted by the plaintiff in the reply are hereby dismissed on the merits.

2. That defendant, Charles Gross, recover the following sums on the first, second and fourth counterclaims jointly and severally from the parties indicated below:

(a) From Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc., Newburger, Loeb & Co. a Limited Partnership, Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Richard D. Stern, Walter D. Stern and Robert L. Stern as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, John F. Settel, Harold J. Richards, Sanford Roggenburg, Harry B. Frank and Jerome Tarnoff as Executors of the Estate of Ned D. Frank, Fred Kayne, Robert Muh, Paul Risher, Charles Sloane, Robert S. Persky and Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman the sum of Three hundred thirty seven thousand nine hundred twenty one dollars ($337,921.00), plus interest from February 11, 1971 until August 31, 1972 at the rate of 7½% per annum, and thereafter at the rate of 6% per annum;

and

(b) Jointly and severally from Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman, Robert S.

District Court Judgment

Persky, Fred Kayne, Robert Muh, Paul Risher, Charles Sloane and Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc. the sum of Fifty eight thousand three hundred sixty eight dollars and seventy five cents ($58,368.75) with interest at the rate of 7½% per annum from March 31, 1972 until August 31, 1972, and thereafter at the rate of 6% per annum; plus the sum of Seventy five thousand eight hundred three dollars ($75,803.00) with interest at the rate of 6% per annum from March 31, 1973; plus the sum of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00) as punitive damages.

3. That defendant, Mabel Bleich, recover on the First, Second and Fourth Counterclaims jointly and severally from Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc., Newburger, Loeb & Co., a Limited Partnership, Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Richard D. Stern, Walter D. Stern and Robert L. Stern as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, John F. Settel, Harold J. Richards, Sanford Roggenburg, Harry B. Frank and Jerome Tarnoff as Executors of the Estate of Ned D. Frank, Fred Kayne, Robert Muh, Paul Risher, Charles Sloane, Robert S. Persky and Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman, the sum of Seventy six thousand eight hundred sixty eight dollars and seventy five cents ($76,868.75) together with interest thereon from December 31, 1970 until August 31, 1972 at the rate of 7.5% per annum and thereafter at the rate of 6% per annum.

4. That defendant, Jeanne Donoghue, recover on the First, Second and Fourth Counterclaims jointly and sev-

erally from Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc., Newburger, Loeb & Co., a Limited Partnership, Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Richard D. Stern, Walter D. Stern and Robert L. Stern as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, John F. Settel, Harold J. Richards, Sanford Roggenburg, Harry B. Frank and Jerome Tarnoff as Executors of the Estate of Ned D. Frank, Fred Kayne, Robert Muh, Paul Risher, Charles Sloane, Robert S. Persky and Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman the sum of Seventy six thousand eight hundred sixty eight dollars and seventy five cents ($76,868.75), together with interest thereon from December 31, 1970 until August 31, 1972 at the rate of 7.5% per annum and thereafter at the rate of 6% per annum.

5. That the First, Second and Fourth Counterclaims asserted by defendants are dismissed on the merits as to Lawrence J. Berkowitz.

6. That the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Counterclaims asserted by defendants are dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

7. That the Ninth Counterclaim, asserted by Gross, is dismissed on the merits.

8. Defendants, Charles Gross, Mabel Bleich and Jeanne Donoghue shall recover the cost of this action jointly and severally against Newburger, Loeb & Co. Inc., Newburger, Loeb & Co. a Limited Partnership, Andrew M. Newburger, Robert L. Newburger, Richard D. Stern, Walter D. Stern

and Robert L. Stern as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, Robert L. Stern, Richard D. Stern, John F. Settel, Harold J. Richards, Sanford Roggenburg, Harry B. Frank and Jerome Tarnoff as Executors of the Estate of Ned D. Frank, Fred Kayne, Robert Muh, Paul Risher, Charles Sloane, Robert S. Persky and Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman.

RICHARD OWEN
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York
August 29, 1976

JUDGMENT ENTERED—9/1/76

RAYMOND F. BURGHARDT,
Clerk.

E1

EXHIBIT E

OPINION OF ROBERT J. WARD, DISTRICT JUDGE, DATED OCTOBER 16, 1963

NEWBURGER, LOEB & CO., INC., as Assignee of Claims of David Buckley and Mary Buckley, Plaintiff,

v.

Charles GROSS et al., Defendants,

Newburger, Loeb & Co., a New York Limited Partnership et al., Additional Defendants on Counterclaims.

No. 71 Civ. 685.

United States District Court,
S. D. New York.

Oct. 16, 1973.

Rehearing Denied Nov. 23, 1973.

Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky, Roth & Grutman, New York City, for plaintiff; Herbert Roth, New York City, of counsel.

Golden, Wienshienk & Mandel, New York City, for defendants; Philip Mandel, Bernard Rothman, New York City, of counsel.

Richenthal, Abrams & Moss, Hart & Hume, New York City, for defendants on Counterclaim; David Abrams, Charles Acker, New York City, of counsel.

ROBERT J. WARD, District Judge.

There are presently before the Court a motion by defendants for summary judgment dismissing the complaint and for partial summary judgment with regard to certain counterclaims, a motion by plaintiff and additional defendants on the counterclaims to dismiss the counterclaims, a separate motion by additional counterclaim defendant Alex Aixala seeking summary judgment in his favor, and a motion by certain of the additional de-

fendants on the counterclaims for a stay of this action pending arbitration.

Plaintiff as assignee asserts a churning claim arising from transactions in a brokerage account maintained by David Buckley with defendant Gross & Co., a partnership, from 1962 to 1966. Defendant Gross was a general partner and defendant Bleich a limited partner of Gross & Co. throughout that period. Jean Donoghue who has appeared as a defendant and counterclaimant was also a limited partner of Gross & Co. Gross subsequently became a general partner and Bleich and Donoghue limited partners of Newburger, Loeb & Co. ("the Partnership") which was the predecessor in interest of the plaintiff Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc. ("the Corporation").

A controversy arising in 1970 between the defendants herein and the other members of the Partnership regarding the sale of the Partnership assets and liabilities to the Corporation has become inextricably intertwined with the comparatively simple churning claim. As the facts have been presented, the Partnership was in dire financial straits and threatened with imminent suspension from the New York Stock Exchange and dissolution. The decision of the other partners to sell the assets and liabilities of the firm to a newly-formed corporation which would bring an infusion of new capital was hotly contested by Gross, Bleich, and Donoghue. These three refused to sign the agreement consummating the sale (hereinafter referred to as the Transfer Agreement).

In addition to defending this suit on the ground that there was no churning of the Buckley account, the defendants also assert other defenses and nine counterclaims.

A. *Plaintiff's and Additional Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Counterclaims*

Plaintiff and all additional defendants on the counterclaims move to dismiss the First through Eighth counterclaims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and the Ninth counterclaim for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(1) and (6).

The First and Second counterclaims which are also raised as defenses to plaintiff's action are compulsory counterclaims, as they are concerned with "the same transaction or occurrence" that is the subject matter of plaintiff's claim. Fed.R.Civ.P. 13(a). They are so closely linked to defenses to the plaintiff's claim that they must be considered "logically related to the claim the opposing party is suing on." C. Wright, Law of Federal Courts 346 (2d Ed. 1970). This conclusion is consistent with the general trend toward expansion of the concept of compulsory counterclaims. *See* United States v. Heyward-Robinson Company, 430 F.2d 1077 (2d Cir. 1970), *cert. denied*, 400 U.S. 1021, 91 S.Ct. 582, 27 L.Ed.2d 632 (1971). The Fourth counterclaim asserts the same allegedly wrongful acts pleaded as defenses; therefore, it, too, is a compulsory counterclaim. As to these claims no independent basis of federal jurisdiction is necessary as they are viewed as ancillary to the claim asserted in the complaint. *Id.* at 1081.

The Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth counterclaims are not logically related to the plaintiff's cause of action; therefore, they are not compulsory counterclaims. Since there is no independent basis for federal jurisdiction, these counterclaims may be maintained only to the extent that they constitute a set-off; they may not be asserted as a basis for affirmative relief. *Id.* at 1080–1081.

The Ninth counterclaim, asserted only by defendant Gross, alleges that the sale of the business of the Partnership and the alleged interference with an employment opportunity offered to Gross constitute a violation of the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1 et seq. Since there is no special pleading requirement in anti-trust actions, Nagler v. Admiral Corporation, 248 F.2d 319 (2d Cir. 1957), the allegation, skeletal though it may be, sufficiently states a claim to withstand a motion to dismiss.

B. *Additional Defendants' Motion for a Stay Pending Arbitration*

Certain additional defendants on the counterclaims, former partners of Newburger, Loeb & Co., the Partnership, have moved alternatively for a stay pending arbitration. Although the Court recognizes the validity of the New York Stock Exchange arbitration rules and the provisions of the Partnership Agreement as well as the federal policy in favor of arbitration, it finds that given the combination of circumstances present in this case, retaining and continuing the litigation in this Court will best serve sound judicial administration and further the interests of justice.

A review of the record indicates that the moving counterclaim defendants waited an inordinately long time before bringing this motion. During this period opposing counsel consented to numerous extensions of time for counterclaim defendants to answer or move; and extensive discovery, both formal and informal, in which the moving parties participated has taken place. At no time while this activity, clearly pointing toward a judicial determination, was taking place and not until the bringing of the instant motion did these counterclaim defendants indicate that this action should be referred to arbitration. If this action were now to proceed to arbitration, it undoubtedly would result in another delay. It, therefore, seems clear that arbitration in this case would not serve to produce the speedy settlement of this dispute which is a primary reason for resorting to arbitration. Although these factors standing alone might not constitute a sufficient showing of prejudice to bar a stay, they are sufficient when combined with the fact that not all parties to this litigation are subject to arbitration.

Since this litigation would continue in this Court in any event, it makes little sense to splinter this action with portions going to arbitration and the balance remaining in this Court. Such a solution seems especially ill-advised here, since it appears that the moving parties are not those primarily concerned and the same issues would have to be tried in two different places with the possibility of conflicting decisions.

The aforementioned combination of factors requires the denial of this motion.

C. *Additional Defendant Aixa Aixala's Motion for Summary Judgment*

Additional defendant Aixala moves for summary judgment on the ground that he was merely an investor in the Corporation who played no role in any wrongful acts which might have occurred. Defendants' Rule 9(g) statement and affidavits in opposition sufficiently raise issues of fact concerning Aixala's liability for the acts of additional defendant Persky, allegedly Aixala's agent, and with regard to the nature and extent of Aixala's personal involvement in the events leading up to the execution of the Transfer Agreement to defeat a motion for summary judgment. This motion is denied.

D. *Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment*

Defendants have moved for summary judgment dismissing the complaint and in their favor on their counterclaims. They contend that the sale of the Partnership was in violation of N.Y. Partnership Law § 98(1)(b) (McKinney's Consol.Laws, c. 39, 1948) and that it was fraudulent so that the Corporation does not have good title to the Buckley claim which it received from the Partnership; that the Partnership received the assignment of the churning claim in violation of the fiduciary duty owed to Gross, Bleich, and Donoghue; that the assignment was champertous; and that assuming the Buckley account was churned, the Partnership was a joint tortfeasor with Gross & Co. which, therefore could not take an assignment

of the claim. In addition to asserting these grounds as defenses, defendants also seek affirmative relief on those claims relating to the alleged illegality of the Transfer Agreement and the alleged fraudulent inducement by the Partnership of the assignment of the Buckley claim. Defendants also seek additional relief in their Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth counterclaims which the Court cannot determine until such time as plaintiff establishes its claim so as to give defendants a right of set-off. See Section A, *supra* at pp. 1367-1368.

The Transfer Agreement in question was actually executed on February 11, 1971, although for reasons which do not concern the Court, it was dated December 30, 1970. Gross had given notice, effective September 30, 1970, of his withdrawal from the Partnership. On December 31, 1970, Bleich and Donoghue gave notices of withdrawal from the Partnership. Under the terms of § 7.-1(a) of the "Restated Articles of Limited Partnership of Newburger, Loeb & Co. As Amended," Gross ceased to be a partner for all purposes as of the effective date of his withdrawal. Bleich and Donoghue, however, retained their status as limited partners for six months from the date of their notices of withdrawal pursuant to § 7.1(b) of the Partnership Articles. As previously stated, none of them were parties to the Transfer Agreement and they stated their opposition to any such sale.

Section 98 of the N.Y. Partnership Law (McKinney 1948) provides that:

> (1) A general partner shall have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of a partner in a partnership without limited partners, except that without the written consent or ratification of the specific act by all the limited partners, a general partner or all of the general partners have no authority to
>
> (b) Do any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership.

It is undisputed that limited partners Bleich and Donoghue did not give their written consent to or thereafter ratify the Transfer Agreement. Plaintiff contends, however, that execution of the Transfer Agreement was not in violation of § 98(1)(b). The Court, however, concludes that execution of the Transfer Agreement without the written consent of the limited partners was in violation of the statute. Even if there were a contrary provision in the Partnership Articles, an issue which the Court need not and does not decide, such a provision would violate § 98(1)(b) and be invalid. This section, by its terms, is absolute and not subject to variation by agreement of the parties. Subsections (f) and (g) of § 98 provide that they may be varied by including such variations from the law in the certificate filed with the State; such a right is not contained in subsections (a) through (e). This leads the Court to conclude that it was not the legislative intent to allow parties to a limited partnership to make variations from subsections (a) through (e). Furthermore, the policy underlying the law is the creation of limited liability for a class of persons who do not take part in the day-to-day management of a business. The law is not intended to divest them of participation in a decision to terminate a business in which they have a financial investment; the terms of the statute, in fact, strongly suggest the contrary.

Plaintiff's contention that it was the financial difficulties of the Partnership rather than the sale to the Corporation which made it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the Partnership, simply seeks to avoid the real issue. The law makes provision for such a situation; the partners to the Transfer Agreement found such a solution to be economically untenable. They were not, however, empowered to go ahead with

what they viewed as a more reasonable solution to their problem, when it, in effect, made it impossible to carry on the business of the Partnership without the consent of the limited partners. In light of the clear terms of the statute, this Court cannot consider the reasonableness *vel non* of the defendants' refusal to agree to the terms of the Transfer Agreement or the reasonableness of that Agreement. Defendants' right of refusal was absolute.

Although the execution of the Transfer Agreement was wrongful, rescission would be unwarranted within the context of this case. At the time of the execution of the Transfer Agreement, the only interest of Gross, Bleich, and Donoghue in the Partnership was the right to be paid certain sums of money. Damages, therefore, are an adequate remedy. The amount of injury, if any, that these defendants suffered as a result of the wrongful transfer must abide proof at trial.

In view of this determination that the Transfer Agreement violated N.Y. Partnership Law § 98 (McKinney 1948) the Court need not decide if the making of the Agreement breached a fiduciary duty owed by the consenting partners to Gross, Bleich, and Donoghue.

Defendants further contend that the assignment by Buckley of his churning claim to the Partnership was wrongfully induced by the defendants' partners and the partnership attorneys in violation of their fiduciary duties to defendants. The Buckley account was in a deficit position as of August 1966. In June 1970, the Partnership commenced an arbitration proceeding against Buckley to recover $289,782, the amount of the deficit. The Partnership had apparently sustained the loss as the "clearing" house on Buckley's account with Gross & Co. In his answer in the arbitration proceeding, Buckley asserted a counterclaim based upon alleged churning of his account. Defendants assert that the settlement agreement with Buckley was manipulated in such a way as to gain the assignment of the Buckley claim against the three defendants in order to pressure them into going along with the Transfer Agreement. The Partnership is not prohibited as a matter of law from asserting a claim assigned to it by a third party against present or former members of the Partnership on a cause of action arising from those partners' alleged wrongs prior to their joining the Partnership. Partners can bring an equitable action for an accounting against co-partners for their alleged wrongful acts against their fellow partners during the period of partnership. N.Y. Partnership Law § 44 (McKinney 1948). It thus follows that partners have a remedy against co-partners for wrongful acts committed prior to the formation of the partnership. Since an accounting would be inappropriate in such circumstances, the remedy would be an action at law for damages. If partners can bring such an action, there is no reason for prohibiting the Partnership to take an assignment of an action against individual partners if such an assignment is taken in good faith and does not breach the fiduciary duty owed to the partners being sued. The issue thus is that of the good faith of the Partnership and of Persky, the attorney representing it, in negotiations with Buckley. Good faith in this instance is a question of intent and motive. This is an issue which must be decided by the trier of fact after having an opportunity to observe the witnesses. Only where such observation is impossible are depositions an acceptable substitute. Arnstein v. Porter, 154 F.2d 464, 469-470 (2d Cir. 1946); Lorenz v. Watson, 258 F.Supp. 724 (E.D. Pa.1966).

Defendants' claim that the assignment of the Buckley claim was champertous is also inappropriate for summary judgment. Although there is some question whether the New York champerty statute, N.Y. Judiciary Law § 489 (McKinney 1968), even applies to an assignment of a cause of action which is part of a settlement of a claim, the Court need not reach this issue at this

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time. There is a question of fact whether the Corporation acquired the Buckley claim as an incident of its purchase of the Partnership business, which would not be champertous, or if this claim was acquired in a separate transaction which *might have been* champertous.

Defendants further assert that on the facts as presented to the Court, there can be no finding of churning of the Buckley account with Gross & Co. during 1962-66. It is undisputed that there was considerable activity in the Buckley account. A finding of churning, however, requires additionally that the broker exercised control over the account. *E. g.*, Hecht v. Harris, Upham & Co., 283 F.Supp. 417 (N.D. Cal.1968), modified, 430 F.2d 1202 (9th Cir. 1970). Such a finding of control is not dependent on the account being formally labelled discretionary but is based rather on who in fact was making the decisions. *Id.* at 432-433. In other words, the issue of control is a question of fact to be determined upon the circumstances of each case. Two factors to be considered are the sophistication of the investor and whether all or most transactions in the account were made pursuant to the dealer's recommendation. *Id.* These are questions of fact to be resolved at trial, since they turn on the individual circumstances of each broker-customer relationship. Furthermore, the plaintiff has not yet had the opportunity to examine the registered representative of Gross & Co. with whom Buckley dealt, Charles R. Jordan. It is his motives and intent in connection with his handling of the Buckley account which form the nub of this action. These too are questions of fact to be decided at trial. See *supra* pp. 1370-1371.

Defendants also contend that even if the Buckley churning claim is valid, the Corporation, as assignee, cannot assert it because its assignor, the Partnership, was a joint tortfeasor with Gross & Co. The Partnership's liability, if any, arises under § 20 of the Security Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a). Even assuming *arguendo* that the Partnership was in a position of control over Gross & Co. or Jordan vis-a-vis the Buckley account, the Partnership would still not be liable if it "acted in good faith and did not directly or indirectly induce the act or acts constituting the violation or cause of action." 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a). Good faith, like motive or intent, is an issue of fact. Arnstein v. Porter, 154 F.2d 464, 469-470 (2d Cir. 1946); Lorenz v. Watson, 258 F. Supp. 724 (E.D.Pa.1966). In the instant case, plaintiff has sufficiently presented facts going to the issue of its good faith to withstand a motion for summary judgment on the ground that it is a joint tortfeasor.

Defendants' final contention is that the complaint, or at least the major part thereof, is barred by the statute of limitations. Plaintiff's third cause of action is predicated upon 15(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78*o*(c)(1) and Rule 15C-1(7) promulgated thereunder. Section 29(b) of the 1934 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78cc(b) provides that an action to hold void a contract made in violation of § 15(c) must be "brought within one year after the discovery that such sale or purchase involves such violation and within three years after such violation." Since plaintiff's third cause of action seeks damages, the issue is whether this limitation provision is controlling so as to bar this claim. It has been held that a distinction between a tort and contract theory will not be determinative. So long as the activity allegedly engaged in is of the type which § 15(c) seeks to prohibit, § 15(c) applies whether the action is founded in contract or tort. Goldenberg v. Bache & Company, 270 F.2d 675 (5th Cir. 1959). A reading of the limitation provision of § 29(b) to exclude actions for damages places a narrow, strained interpretation on the statute which the courts have not accepted. In Geismar v. Bond & Goodwin, 40 F.Supp. 876 (S.D. N.Y.1941), the Court stated, in upholding a civil action for damages under § 29(b), that

> . . . The 1938 amendment [the limitations provision] to Section 29(b) clearly contemplates that a civil suit against all of the defendants may be brought; it is not to be condemned because it is in form a proviso. I think, too, that the language of the section is sufficient not only for the cause of action for rescission (6th) but also for the companion causes of action for money damages (2d, 3d and 4th). See Deckert v. Independence Corp., 311 U.S. 282, 61 S.Ct. 229, 85 L.Ed. 189 [1940].

See also, Maher v. J. R. Williston & Beane, Inc., 280 F.Supp. 133 (S.D.N.Y. 1967). To hold that the self-same provision which created the right, albeit by implication, through the device of a statute of limitations did not apply to bar actions for damages brought after the running of the statute would be, to say the least, anomolous. Plaintiff's cause of action accrued at the latest as of the date of the last transaction in the Buckley account in August, 1966; since this action was not commenced until February 17, 1971, almost four and one-half years later, the third cause of action is barred by § 29(b).

Since there is no federal limitations provision applicable to the other alleged securities violation causes of action, the Court must look to the analogous limitation period of the forum state. Campbell v. City of Haverhill, 155 U.S. 610, 15 S.Ct. 217, 39 L.Ed. 280 (1895); Cope v. Anderson, 331 U.S. 461, 463, 67 S.Ct. 1340, 91 L.Ed. 1602 (1947). As the parties agree, this is the New York six-year limitation period for constructive fraud. N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 213:1. Thus, the alleged violations of the securities laws (except the third cause of action) based on transactions from February 17, 1965 to August, 1966, may clearly be maintained, as is conceded by defendants. Furthermore, the C.P.L.R., effective September 1, 1963, contains a transition provision, § 218(b), which allows causes of action accrued but not barred as of the effective date to be governed by any prior limitation provision or that contained in the C.P.L.R., whichever is longer. Under the prior law, C.P.A. § 53, the statute of limitations for constructive fraud was ten years; therefore, those parts of the complaint (except the third cause of action) based on transactions between April, 1962 and September 1, 1963, are also maintainable.

The period about which there remains a real question is that falling between September 1, 1963 and February 17, 1965. Although the parties have argued in terms of whether the alleged churning of the Buckley account constituted one continuing cause of action or separate causes of action accruing at the time of each trade in the account, the Court need not decide this issue at this time.

As stated in Janigan v. Taylor, 344 F.2d 781, 784 (1st Cir. 1965),

> *[f]ederal law has long been established, . . . that where fraud is involved the cause of action is, so-to-speak, automatically concealed, and does not arise until discovery.* Bailey v. Glover, 1875, 21 Wall. 342, 22 L.Ed. 636; Traer v. Clews, 1885, 115 U.S. 528, 6 S.Ct. 155, 29 L.Ed. 467. Bailey v. Glover was said to apply equally to actions "at law" and "in equity" in tolling federal statutes of limitations. 21 Wall. at 349. Holmberg v. Armbrecht, 1946, 327 U.S. 392, 66 S.Ct. 582, 90 L.Ed. 743, extended the doctrine to toll a state statute of limitations where the cause of action was federal in origin and equitable. We are in considerable sympathy with Judge Friendly's opinion in Moviecolor Ltd. v. Eastman Kodak Co., 2 Cir., 1961, 288 F.2d 80, 90 A.L.R.2d 252, cert. den., 368 U.S. 821, 82 S.Ct. 39, 7 L.Ed.2d 26, to the effect that the Holmberg decision should be applied to state statutes of limitation where the cause of action is federal in origin and cognizable solely in federal courts,

> whether the cause of action be regarded as "legal" or "equitable," concepts which have lost much of their meaning in federal practice. [Emphasis added.]

Thus, whether the Court applies the New York six-year limitation period for constructive fraud or the identical period for actual fraud, these causes of action are held to accrue as of the date when the fraud was discovered or with reasonable diligence could have been discovered. Bailey v. Glover, 21 Wall. 342, 348, 22 L.Ed. 636 (1875). The New York rule that a constructive fraud action accrues on the date of commission is not adopted as federal law along with the time period. Such a result comports with the parallel situation in Holmberg v. Armbrecht, 327 U.S. 392, 66 S.Ct. 582, 90 L.Ed. 743 (1946), involving a New York statute of limitations under which fraud did not serve to toll the statute. The Court held that the federal equitable defense of fraud would be applied along with the state limitations period. This result is also consistent with the approach of those portions of the securities acts which have self-contained statutes of limitations, Section 13 of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C. § 77m; and §§ 9(e), 18(c), and § 29(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78i(e), 78r(c), 78cc(b), which contain discovery clauses.

The "Fourth Cause of Action" is based on alleged common law violations. Since this is a state law claim, the New York statute of limitations including the New York tolling provision applies. Guaranty Trust Co. v. York, 326 U.S. 99, 65 S.Ct. 1464, 89 L.Ed. 2079 (1945). As New York law holds that the statute of limitations for constructive fraud runs from the commission of the act, Practice Commentaries to C.P.L.R. § C213:9, those portions of this action based on transactions between September 1, 1963 and February 17, 1965 are barred under this theory. Although the series of transactions might be viewed as one continuing cause of action for the purpose of a federal securities law claim, an issue which the Court does not now decide, there is no basis for finding that they would be so viewed under New York law. The New York courts and the legislature in enacting the C.P.L.R. have shown themselves little disposed to extending the continuing treatment doctrine.

Summary judgment dismissing plaintiff's third cause of action and that portion of the fourth cause of action which relates to transactions between September 1, 1963 and February 17, 1965 is granted.

Settle order on notice.

ON MOTION FOR REARGUMENT

The parties have moved and cross-moved for reargument with regard to portions of the Opinion of this Court dated October 16, 1973. The motions for reargument are granted and the previous opinion of this Court is clarified and corrected as hereinafter set forth.

Clarification with respect to application of federal tolling provisions (Opinion, October 16, 1973 at pages 17–19).

As stated in the Opinion at page 1373, "these causes of action are held to accrue as of the date when the fraud was discovered or with reasonable diligence could have been discovered." In connection with the alleged churning claim involved in this case, determination of that date is an issue of fact which is intertwined with proof of the substantive claim. Therefore, any determination as to whether those portions of the first and second causes of action arising between September 1, 1963 and February 17, 1965 are time-barred must abide proof at trial. For that reason, summary judgment must be denied as to the first and second causes of action.

Correction of dates (Opinion, October 16, 1973 at page 20).

The Court corrects the dates on page 1373 of the Opinion of October 16, 1973, at line one and lines 12–13, to read "September 1, 1963 and February 17, 1965". Thus, the fourth cause of action based on common law violations may be main-

tained for the period from April, 1962 until September 1, 1963 and is time-barred with respect to those transactions occurring between September 1, 1963 and February 17, 1965.

In all other respects the motion and cross-motion for reargument are denied.

Settle order on notice.

Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
DEC 16 1977
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1977

77-
No. 717

CHARLES GROSS,

Petitioner,

—v.—

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., a New York Limited Partnership, ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, RICHARD D. STERN, WALTER D. STERN and ROBERT L. STERN, as Executors of the Estate of Leo Stern, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, SANFORD ROGGENBURG, FRED KAYNE, ROBERT MUH, PAUL RISHER, CHARLES SLOANE, ROBERT S. PERSKY, FINLEY, KUMBLE, WAGNER, HEINE, UNDERBERG & GRUTMAN, a Partnership (formerly known as Finley, Kumble, Underberg, Persky & Roth and Finley, Kumble, Heine, Underberg & Grutman) and NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co., INC.,

Respondents.

BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION OF CHARLES GROSS ON BEHALF OF ANDREW M. NEWBURGER, ROBERT L. NEWBURGER, RICHARD D. STERN, WALTER D. STERN AND ROBERT L. STERN, AS EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF LEO STERN, ROBERT L. STERN, RICHARD D. STERN, AND SANFORD ROGGENBURG

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Petitioner's contentions do not seem to us to raise any issues worthy of consideration by this Court.

ARGUMENT

1. Petitioner would have this Court reverse the rule unbroken for more than sixty years* that a "permissive" counterclaim must have an independent basis of federal jurisdiction. For the tremendous increase in the work of the federal courts that would result, petitioner is unable to find any statutory justification.

Petitioner's suggestion (pp. 24-26) that the Constitution and statutes speak of "cases" and "action" and, except in Rule 13, make no reference to counterclaims is correct, but gets him nowhere. For the statutes also speak of "matter in controversy" (28 U.S.C. 1331) or "claim" (28 U.S.C. 1441, subds. b and c), of "offenses and violations" of certain laws (15 U.S.C. 77a, 78aa). In each instance these words are tied to federal issues only.

There is, therefore, nothing in the statutory scheme, except Rule 13, that relates to counterclaims or suggests that they should be treated in any different way than if brought as part of an original suit.

Rule 13 (modeled on the old Equity Rule 30) distinguishes between "compulsory" and "permissive" counterclaims. If the principle now contended for by petitioner had any merit there would have been no need for the distinction. A simple statement that a defendant would be barred from subsequently raising any counterclaim available to him if it arose out of the transaction in the complaint would have been enough to accomplish the purpose

* See *Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.* v. *National E. S. Co.*, 206 Fed. 295 (E.D.N.Y. 1913); *General Electric Co.* v. *Marvel Rare Metals Co.*, 287 U.S. 430, 434 (1932).

of subdivision (a). Subdivision (b) could have been omitted altogether.

The word "claim" contained in subdivision (b) has, therefore, properly been construed to mean a claim otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the federal court, as the word is, for instance, used in 28 U.S.C. 1441(b).

Petitioner's argument (pp. 18, 19, 31) that Gross's claim for the return of his capital should be tied together with his claim for conversion perhaps proves too much. Indeed it really supports the position we took below that the federal courts had no jurisdiction of any of the counterclaims except the Ninth (based on the Sherman Act), which was dismissed on the merits (see A. 48-51). That position is being very persuasively presented to this Court by the petition of Finley, Kumble, Docket 727, with which we agree.

The reliance on *United Mine Workers* v. *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715 (pp. 25-29) is misplaced. The stress there (p. 725) was on the federal and state claims being "but one Constitutional 'case'." Or, as then stated, they "must derive from a common nucleus of fact." Here Gross's claim for the return of his capital had nothing whatever to do with his claim of conversion of his warrants. Indeed, the judgment of the District Court treated them differently: only the law firm, Newburger, Loeb & Co., Inc., and a few individuals were held liable for the conversion while the judgment for the capital went also against all the individual members of Newburger, Loeb & Co. (D. 2, D. 3). There was, therefore, no identity sufficient to justify application of *Gibbs*.

We venture to suggest that if the claim for the capital had original federal jurisdiction because some law of the United States might have been involved, the claim for conversion could not properly have been considered pendent under *Gibbs*.

2. Petitioner's argument with respect to punitive damages (pp. 31-33) proceeds upon an entirely false premise. As clearly appears from the District Court opinion (B. 21, 22), it awarded punitive damages, not because of any inherent power to protect the integrity of the Court, but because it found that a series of acts, most of which had no relation to the Court whatever, constituted a "gross departure from moral behavior" (B. 22).

In none of the cases cited (p. 32) was any question of punitive damages involved.

The position taken by the Court of Appeals that state law should be applied is not unique. The same rule was adopted by the Fifth Circuit in a case arising in Alabama: *Kelite Products, Inc.* v. *Binzel*, 224 F.2d 131, 143-145 (1955). To like effect is *ABC-Paramount Records, Inc.* v. *Topps Record Distributing Co.*, 374 F.2d 455, 462 (5th Cir. 1967) —a Florida case.

There is no reason why this Court should consider this issue.

CONCLUSION

The petition of Charles Gross should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
DEC 23 1977
MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE

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October Term, 1977

No. 77-717

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BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR CERTIORARI OF CHARLES GROSS ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT FINLEY, KUMBLE, WAGNER, HEINE, UNDERBERG & GRUTMAN

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Respondent Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman ("Finley, Kumble"), additional defendant on

counterclaims, appellant-cross-appellee below, submits this brief in opposition to the petition for a writ of certiorari filed by Charles Gross ("Gross") to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit entered on August 24, 1977.

This is one of two petitions seeking review of the Second Circuit's judgment in this case. Our petition—No. 77-727—sets forth the underlying facts, particularly as they bear on the jurisdictional issues. Consequently, we shall not burden the Court with a detailed rebuttal of Gross' factual presentation. We simply note that we do not fully accept that presentation—particularly where it is unsupported by record references—and respectfully refer the Court to our petition for a full rendering of the background facts.

Nor shall we engage in a lengthy debate on the merits of Gross' arguments, an exercise which is not appropriate here. Rather, we shall confine ourselves to the reasons why Gross' petition—of the thousands presented annually—does not present issues worthy of this Court's time and attention.

I

Gross' jurisdictional claim is not worthy of review.

Gross contends that the District Court had ancillary jurisdiction over a counterclaim alleging the conversion of certain securities. He concedes the following:

—The counterclaim raises only state issues;

—There is no diversity among the parties;

—The counterclaim is not related to the transactions alleged in the complaint and does not constitute a defense to the complaint;

—The counterclaim resulted in an award of damages against third parties—including Finley, Kumble—who were not parties to the case in chief.

These concessions underscore the obvious: Gross would dramatically expand the jurisdiction of federal courts. He would substantially increase the burden on federal courts. He would blur the statutory distinction between permissive and compulsory counterclaims. He would encumber the simplest federal case with unrelated state claims involving unrelated third parties.

We submit that certiorari should not be granted.

1. As Gross admits (Gr. Pet. 15, n. 1), and as the Second Circuit itself noted (A. 27a, n. 19),* he did not assert this argument below either in the District or the Circuit Court. This Court is generally reluctant to review matters not raised or resolved below. See *Youakim* v. *Miller*, 425 U.S. 231, 234 (1976); *Singleton* v. *Wolff*, 428 U.S. 106, 120-21 (1976). It would not be a prudent use of the writ of certiorari for this Court to consider—much less adopt—a sweeping new rule without the benefit of argument, analysis and a decision in the lower courts.

2. The action began as a churning claim brought by plaintiff Newburger, Loeb. This counterclaim was asserted against plaintiff and third parties such as respondent Finley, Kumble. Prior to trial, on a motion for summary

* References are to the appendices of the petition for certiorari in Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg & Grutman v. Gross et al., No. 77-727.

judgment, Judge Ward held that there was no federal jurisdiction over this counterclaim. The Court held that the counterclaim was available only as a set-off to reduce any possible judgment on behalf of plaintiff Newburger, Loeb. (A. 17a-18a).

At trial, the counterclaim was tried only as a set-off against the plaintiff corporation's churning claim. (B. 62a). Finley, Kumble had no interest in the trial of this issue because it was in the action solely as an additional counterclaim defendant and had no stake in any recovery against which the set-off would be effective. Only after trial of these issues did the trial judge retroactively amend the pleadings and award damages on the permissive counterclaim against Finley, Kumble on a conspiracy theory. (B. 76a-77a).*

The Second Circuit rightly concluded that this procedure was improper. It held that there was no jurisdiction over this claim, and that amendment of the pleadings to conform to the proof could not remedy this basic jurisdictional defect. (A. 32a-33a).

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* Gross' petition states that, at the outset of the trial, his attorneys gave notice that at the close of the evidence they would move to conform the pleadings to the proof with respect to this claim. (Gr. Pet. 12). This is erroneous. Gross refers to an instance at the outset of the trial in which plaintiff's attorney asked to be permitted to raise another legal theory with respect to its churning claim involving the same set of facts as the theories already before the Court. The request was granted. Gross' attorney then asked the Court:

> "This last minute amendment, may we bring in some additional amendments, too, your Honor, if they are appropriate."

The Court responded:

> "Let's cross that bridge when we come to it." (Trial tr. 30)

This offhand generalized request was clearly not notice that Gross would attempt to seek damages with respect to his set-off against Finley, Kumble.

Accordingly, the counterclaim was never even tried with respect to Finley, Kumble. In these circumstances, the imposition of liability offends due process. It would not be appropriate to grant certiorari on this issue with respect to Finley, Kumble.

3. The gist of the counterclaim is that Gross' securities were converted, for which he is entitled to damages of $132,803. While the Second Circuit rejected this counterclaim for lack of jurisdiction (A. 32a-33a), it affirmed liability on other counterclaims alleging conspiracy, and remanded the conspiracy claims to the District Court for a recomputation of damages. The briefing process on remand has been completed, and the matter is *sub judice* before the District Court.

On remand, Gross has contended, *inter alia*, that his damages for conspiracy should be increased by $132,803 because his securities were converted. In other words, Gross seeks, on remand, the very same $132,803 for the very same "conversion" that formed the basis of the dismissed counterclaim. If Gross is correct—and we have opposed him—his jurisdictional argument here is academic. Indeed, if Gross prevails on remand, he would have to withdraw his petition as moot. Under these circumstances, we respectfully submit, it would be ill-advised to grant the petition.

II

Gross' punitive damage claim is not worthy of review.

Gross urges a new rule permitting the federal courts to override state law and grant punitive damages for purely state claims to protect the dignity and integrity of the federal judicial process. This contention, too, does not warrant review.

First, this is not the proper case in which to review this question. Although Gross urged this new rule in the Court of Appeals, he did not do so in the District Court. There he argued only that he was entitled to punitive damages on the basis of New York law and on the basis of his federal antitrust claim, which was dismissed. The concept of an "inherent" federal power to impose punitive damages not permitted under state law—for a state claim—is an afterthought which did not have the benefit of District Court analysis and findings and should not be considered here. *See Singleton* v. *Wolff*, 428 U.S. 106, 120-121 (1976); *Youakim* v. *Miller*, 425 U.S. 231, 234 (1976).

Second, neither court below found that there had been any affront to its dignity and integrity.* The District Court found that punitive damages should be granted under New York law for injury to Gross caused by breach of fidu-

* Gross' entire argument is predicated on the District Court's indication, in a footnote, that there was a violation of Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 11. (B. 66a, n.19). But punitive damages under New York law and sanctions under Rule 11 turn on different considerations and are not mutually exclusive. The fact that the District Court did not grant any sanctions under Rule 11 indicates that the Court did not consider any such violation worthy of sanctions. There is no support in the record for the award of punitive damages that Gross requests.

ciary duty and violation of the New York Partnership Law. These damages turned on considerations which had nothing to do with the dignity and integrity of the federal courts. The Second Circuit reversed the District Court, concluding that the imposition of punitive damages was contrary to New York law without even bothering to mention Gross' "federal inherent power" theory. (A. 50a). Significantly, the Court expressed doubts on whether Gross could prevail on a state law cause of action for malicious prosecution or abuse of process. (A. 47a).

Third, Gross' argument that the federal courts have the power to and should award punitive damages to protect their dignity is entirely unsupported by any authority. The cases he cites are wholly irrelevant. Gross fails to point to a single case in which punitive damages were awarded to a litigant for an affront to the dignity and integrity of the Court. We submit that this is an improper forum to raise this question in that this Court has never had the benefit of the analysis and thinking of any lower court.

Fourth, punitive damages are neither necessary nor appropriate for the protection of "the dignity and integrity" of the federal courts.

The federal courts already have power to protect these interests. For example, Rule 11 itself is a tool that can be utilized for that purpose. So, too, is the contempt power, both civil and criminal. These powers are broad and flexible enough to meet any such violations. *See, e.g., Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local No. 639* v. *Penello*, 420 F.2d 632 (D.C. Cir. 1969); *United States* v. *Schiffer*, 351 F.2d 91 (6th Cir. 1965), *cert. denied*, 384 U.S. 1003 (1966).

Moreover, there simply is no reason why Gross should get a windfall for a supposed violation of the authority of the court. It is well settled that any such penalty should go to the government. It would be inappropriate for a private litigant to get anything other than compensatory damages in these instances. *Clark* v. *Boynton*, 362 F.2d 992 (5th Cir. 1966); *Lance* v. *Plummer*, 353 F.2d 585 (D.C. Cir. 1965), *cert. denied*, 384 U.S. 929 (1966), *rehearing denied*, 384 U.S. 994 (1966). The same is true here.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Gross' petition for a writ of certiorari should not be granted with respect to Finley, Kumble.

Dated: New York, New York
December 21, 1977

Respectfully submitted,

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